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VOL. VIII NO. 129 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 31, 1920. TWO ANNAS

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
[Companies Incorporated in England].
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
29th May	Narkunda	16100
5th June	Mantua	10685
8th "	Ohp Polonia	20597

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamers.	
12th June	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
24th May	Lhasa	Karachi (Direct) 4 p.m.
1st June	Linga	Karachi 10 a.m.
3rd "	Saragola	East & South Africa
8th "	Cooeyanna	Persian Gulf

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Kamo Maru	S. Nakanishi	4366	7th May	21st May
Hiwowa Maru	K. Yamada	5179	6th May	21st May
Shinl Maru	K. Konaka	5904	17th May	28th May
Kinai Maru	M. Murasaki	5194	25th May	31st May
Tenshin Maru	C. Hidesima	4178	3rd June	14th June

Arrived from New York and sailing for Calcutta via Colombo.

For freight apply to:
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Allice Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Bayna Maru	T. Takemura	19th May	31st May	Japan
Peking Maru	J. Fujita	31st May	31st May	"
Siam Maru	D. Imaisumi	5th June	30th June	"
Canton Maru	K. Tsuji	12th "	30th "	"
Indus Maru	K. Yano	30th June	10th July	"

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building Ballard Road.
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Shirts (neglige Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per doz.
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Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

12TH JUNE, 1920
10TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 500.
1st Class "B" Rs. 450.
2nd Class Rs. 350.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Biru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,799	9	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,030,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES:

LONDO.	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
55, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 70,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 30,000,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,500,000.
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and farshorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on aplpication.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 64,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 20,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rui de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 5th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH APRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of the Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE £4,016,000
HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 & 24, Swithin's Lane, and 26, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrogra and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for on year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Fazl Buildings,
216, Hornby Road.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
[Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
G. B. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,321/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

JUST RECEIVED.

Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Childrens' frocks, and all and every article of wear
FOR
LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.

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MERCER, MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.
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Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.
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INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq.. (Prajjee Doorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Manager.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA
This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	.....	80,00,000
Surplus about	.....	1,00,000
Claims paid about	—	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value is are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules &c.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The subscription list will open on Tuesday the 1st day of June 1920 and will close on or before Saturday the 19th day of June 1920.

The Handley Page Indo-Burmese Transport, Limited.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 1,50,00,000

DIVIDED INTO 1,499,850 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 10 EACH AND 1,500 FOUNDERS' SHARES OF RE. 1 EACH, OF WHICH 188,000 ORDINARY SHARES ARE NOW OFFERED FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION, PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS :— RS. 5 ON APPLICATION, AND RS. 5 ON ALLOTMENT.

11,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each will be issued credited as fully paid up.

It is not proposed to issue the balance of the capital until such time as the Company will require the same for the purpose of fulfilling contracts for the carriage of air mails or for the establishment of permanent long-distance passenger and freight services.

The right of voting at a General Meeting is one vote for every ten Ordinary Shares and one hundred votes for every Founders' Share.

The Founders' Shares shall confer the right to participate in the profits of the Company which in each year it shall be determined to distribute *pari passu* with the Ordinary Shares of the Company after a dividend at the rate of 50 per cent. shall have been paid on the capital for the time being paid up on the ORDINARY SHARES to the close of that year.

No person other than a Director shall be registered as the holder of a Founders' Share.

DIRECTORS :

LIEUT.-COLONEL I. A. E. EDWARDS, C.M.G., R.A.F., (retired), late Acting Director of Flying Operations, Air Ministry, London, 16, Chowringhee Road, Cacutta.

CAPTAIN H. R. CLARKE, A.F.C., (late R.A.F.), Incorporated Accountant, 16, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

T. E. T. UPTON, ESQ., of Messrs. Orr, Dignam and Co., Solicitor, 32, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

E. VILLIERS, ESQ., (late R.A.F.), Managing Director, Messrs. Villiers, Ltd., Calcutta.

C. A. CARR, ESQ., of Messrs. Place, Siddons and Gough, Share Brokers, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

LIEUT-COLONEL I. A. E. EDWARDS, C.M.G., will be the first Managing Director.

CAPTAIN H. R. CLARKE, A.F.C., will be the first Assistant Managing Director.

BANKERS :

MESSRS. COX & CO., 6, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

AUDITORS :

MESSRS. LOVELOCK & LEWIS, 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. ORR, DIGNAM & CO., 32, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BROKERS :

MESSRS. PLACE, SIDDONS & GOUGH, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

REGISTERED OFFICE :

16, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

The Handley Page Indo-Burmese Transport, Limited.

PROSPECTUS.

The Company was incorporated as a private Company on 6th February, 1920, with a nominal capital of Twenty lakhs divided into 200,000 shares of Rs. 10 each under the auspices of Messrs. Handley Page, Limited, Cricklewood, London, N. W. As, however, the primary object of the Company is to obtain subsidized Government contracts for the carriage of air mails in India and Burmah and it is understood that Government will not give such contracts to any Company which is controlled by an aircraft construction company, it was decided to convert the Company into a Public Company and to buy out the interest of Messrs. Handley Page, Limited. Until such Government contracts are secured it is intended to carry out passenger flights and short services, the latter with a view to establishing at a later date permanent services to suit the requirements of the public.

The Company will be appointed the Sole Agents in India and Burmah for the sale of aeroplanes, aero-engines and aircraft material held by the Aircraft Disposal Company, Limited, which consists of the entire surplus stock of aircraft and aircraft accessories of the British Government. It is therefore the intention of the Company to sell aeroplanes, aero-engines and every type of aeronautical equipment.

It is further intended to undertake the erection and repair of all types of aircraft, to institute a flying school and to house pupils undergoing instruction in aviation.

The various departments of the Company will also be largely used for purposes of training personnel in the various trades employed in aerial work.

Regular aerial passenger and goods services are now running regularly in Western Europe where the conditions for flying are bad, on account of the prevalence of heavy fogs. These services are paying handsomely and are constantly meeting with an increased demand for passenger and freight accommodation. In India conditions are almost ideal for flying owing to distances to be travelled and bad existing communications and it offers an ideal field for the employment of the aeroplane commercially.

Owing to the geographical position of Calcutta it must eventually become one of the most important centres of commercial aviation in the British Empire. Pioneer enterprises should therefore be situated in or near Calcutta.

Arrangements are being made to build workshops, equipped with up-to-date machinery, in which the erection, repair and overhaul of aeroplanes, engines and spare parts can be economically carried out. Arrangements are also being made for the building of an up-to-date aeroplane spares store in which accessories and spare parts for every type of aeroplanes and aero-engines in private or commercial use in India will be stocked.

Arrangements are also being made for building a small hotel for the use of pupils under instruction in aviation, aeroplane passengers and prospective purchasers of aircraft. Samples of various types of aircraft suitable for private owners for commercial purposes are shortly to be despatched from England to the Company.

The Company will undertake to garage and maintain in running order privately-owned aeroplanes.

A very liberal allowance has been made in the estimates for expenditure, and it is confidently anticipated that the estimated receipts will be exceeded. The Company anticipates paying a dividend of at least 25 per cent. on its Ordinary Capital.

The Company will pay Messrs. Handley Page, Limited, Cricklewood, London, N. W., a cash payment of approximately £60,000 in full payment for the cost of material and expenses in equipping and despatching the expedition to India, which forms the nucleus of the equipment of the Company, and in addition will make an allotment of 10,000 Ordinary Shares credited as fully paid in consideration for appointing the Company their Sole Agents in India and Burmah.

Capital.—The present issue of Rs. 20,000,00 is considered to be amply sufficient for all the purposes above mentioned with the exception of the establishment of permanent long-distance services either for air mail contracts or for passengers and freight. Arrangements for such services cannot be made at present and in any event not more than one, or two at the most, lines would be commenced in the first instance. It is estimated that at least twelve months must elapse before any further issue of capital can be made.

Messrs. Handley Page, Limited, were the pioneers of the long-distance weight-carrying machines and had evolved a machine of exceptional stability before any other aircraft constructors had entered into competition with them in respect of this class of aeroplane. It is the latest type of this machine which the Company intends to employ in its passenger, mail and transport services in the first instance. It should however be clearly understood that the Company is and will be in no way limited to the use of this make of machine but will always be in a position to purchase whichever type of machine is, in the estimation of the Company's technical advisors, the most up-to-date as regards reliability and economy.

The Founders' Shares have been created for the purpose of vesting the control of the Company in the management and will be issued in the joint names of the Directors.

Minimum Subscription.—The Directors shall not make any allotment unless and until at least 10 per cent. of the shares offered to the public for subscription shall have been subscribed, and the sum payable on application shall have been paid to and received by the Company.

Underwriting and Brokerage.—No underwriting commission will be paid, but the Company will pay the usual brokerage on all shares placed through the Company's Brokers.

Preliminary Expenses.—The preliminary expenses of the Company are estimated to amount to about Rs. 20,000 excluding brokerage above referred and which will be paid by the Company.

Interest of Directors.—The following Directors are interested in the formation of the Company to the extent indicated :—

Lieut.-Colonel I. A. E. EDWARDS, C.M.G., is interested to the extent that he is a promoter of the Company.

Mr. T. E. T. UPTON is interested to the extent that he is a member of the firm of Messrs. Orr, Dignam and Co., Solicitors to the Company.

Mr. C. A. CARR is interested to the extent that he is a member of the firm of Messrs. Place, Siddons and Gough, Brokers to the Company.

Promoters.—Lieut.-Colonel I. A. E. EDWARDS, C.M.G., will be allotted 1,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each credited as fully paid up in consideration of his services as a promoter of the Company. No other person will receive any remuneration in connection with services rendered in the promotion of the Company.

Contracts—

(1) An agreement intended to be entered into between the Aircraft Disposal Company, Limited, a Company incorporated in the United Kingdom and the Company appointing the Company Sole Agents in India and Burmah for the sale of aircraft and aircraft accessories recently acquired from the Imperial Government

(2) An agreement intended to be entered into between Handley Page, Limited, incorporated in the United Kingdom appointing the Company Sole Agents in India and Burmah for the sale of Handley Page aircraft and accessores. In consideration of this appointment the Company will allot to Handley Page, Limited, 10,000 Ordinary Shares in the capital of the Company credited as fully paid up. This agreement will further provide that if and whenever the Company may secure from Government the subsidised mail contract, the Company will pay to Messrs. Handley Page, Limited, a further sum of £20,000 in cash in consideration of the labour and expense to which that Company was put in investigating the conditions of flying in India prior to the registration of the Company and which expenses are not included in the £ 60,000 above referred to.

(3) An agreement intended to be entered into between the Company and Lieut.-Colonel I. A. E. EDWARDS, C.M.G., appointing him the first Managing Director of the Company. The agreement will also provide for the allotment to Lieut.-Colonel I. A. E. EDWARDS, C.M.G., of 1,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each in consideration of his services as a promoter of the Company.

(4) An agreement intended to be entered into between the Company and Captain H. R. CLARKE, A.F.C., appointing him Assistant General-Manager of the Company.

(5) An agreement dated the 14th day of May, 1920 entered into between Handley Page, Limited, and the Company providing for the repayment to their Company of the sum of £60,000 above referred to.

Directors' Qualification and Remuneration.—The Articles provide that the qualification of every Director shall be the holding of 100 shares in the Company and that each Director shall be paid out of the funds of the Company by way of remuneration for his services the sum of Rs. 100 per mensem. The Directors shall also receive a commission of two-and-a-half per cent. on the yearly profits of the Company (after deducting interest on debentures or other moneys borrowed but before taking anything to reserve, depreciation or other special account and before deducting the commission payable to the Managing Director and before making any provision for income-tax, super-tax, excess profits tax or other like impositions) and such commission shall be divided amongst the Directors in such proportions as the Directors may determine and in default of such determination equally. The Directors may allow and pay to any Director who for the time being is resident out of the place at which any Meeting of the Directors may be held and who shall come to that place for the purpose of attending such Meeting, such sum as the Directors may consider fair compensation for his expenses and loss of time in connection with his attending at the Meeting in addition to his remuneration as above specified.

The remuneration of the first Managing Director shall be Rs. 3,000 per mensem, plus a commission of two-and-a-half per cent. on the profits of the Company after deducting interest on debentures or other monies borrowed but before taking anything to reserve, depreciation or other special account and before making any provision for income-tax, super-tax, excess profits tax or other like impositions.

The remuneration of the Assistant Managing Director shall be Rs. 1,500 per mensem.

The Company will distribute a bonus of 10 per cent. on the net yearly profits of the Company among the technical employes of the Company in proportion to their salary or wages.

Inspection of Documents.—A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the contract dated the 14th day of May 1920 above referred to can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company during business hours.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is printed in the fold of this prospectus and forms part of it.

Application for Shares.—Applications for shares should be made in the form accompanying this Prospectus, and be sent to the Company's Bankers together with a remittance for the amount of the deposit.

If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full and if the numbers of the shares allotted be less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments. Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and forms of applications for shares may be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company, and from the offices of the Company's Solicitors and Brokers.

This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal.

Application and payments for shares may be made to the Company's Brokers, to Messrs. Cox & Co. at Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Rawalpindi, to the Bank of Madras at Madras, to the Bank of Bengal at Rangoon and to the Registered Office of the Company.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1920

(Sd) IVO. E. EDWARDS.
(Sd.) H R. CLARKE.
(Sd.) T E. T. UPTON.
by his agent,
C. A. CARR.
(Sd.) C. A. CARR.
(Sd.) EDWARD VILIERS.

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...NOUNCEMENTS.

...AL CLEANERS & DYERS

...ATED by special process, the garments ... are freed from spots and stains, ...roughly cleaned and freshened up to ...ook like new. Dresses, costumes, coats ...arees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish. Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.

ARMITAGE & CO.,
Highclass Tailors and Dressmakers,
Above Taraporewala, Bookseller,
2 Medows Street, Bombay.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 15 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINT, Rs. 14 per 8 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co.'s and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model Rs. 250. No. 2 Model Rs. 330. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 1

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,506; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE, ENTIRELY NEW, IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. AN OPPORTUNITY:—"FEW FORD AND OVERLAND" Touring Cars. On comfortable and luxurious Car "COLE" make 8 cylinders. Limousine body with latest design and equipments. Price Rs. 17,500 or thereabouts. Further particulars on application. One slightly used latest model "HUPMOBILE" with spare tyre, tube, mascot, clock, mirror, Lucas horn 5 lamps, covered with insurance. Price Rs. 6,500 or thereabouts. Apply Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. Telegram Sparkplug. Telephone 3148. 1170

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Principal Davar will be in the college to be interviewed by students and parents from 7th June between business hours. Prospectus on applications. 80, Esplanade Road. 1295

THE CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Girgaon, Bombay, Coaches up students for London Chamber of Commerce, also for Higher accountancy and other commercial subjects. Prospectus on application. 1293

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOTOR and GARRY "COVERS" khaki and waterproof and also Uniform clothing orders. Apply to SHIVLAL KHIMJI CO., Lohar Chawl, Arab Building, Bombay 2. 1259

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—GRADUATES; one with science preferred. Apply with testimonials to R. V. PATHAK, J. L. New English School, Ahmedabad. 1222

WANTED—A JUNIOR CUSTOMS CLERK. Salary Rs. 30 to 40. Apply Box No. 638, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 1273

WANTED—A LEDGER KEEPER, knowing typewriting also. Apply MANAGER WELLINGTON MEWS with copies of testimonials. 1246

WANTED—An experienced and competent SUPERVISOR for building works Handsome salary and good prospects. Apply Box No. 640, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 1278

WANTED—A smart young capable SALESMAN for metals and hardware with good market connections. Good prospects for a really capable man. Apply in the first instance by letters only to THE INDO-BRITISH CO., LTD., P. B. No. 196, Bombay. 1225

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE in Science, a graduate in History and a Matric. Apply sharp stating salary to the SECRETARY EDWARD MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL, Borsad. 1301

WANTED—A PARTNER, experienced in foundry and mechanic works, who can invest from Rs. 25,000 to 35,000 good earning. Write for full particulars to Box No. 637, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1261

WANTED—A competent HEAD HALL PORTER and TELEPHONE CLERKS for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 623, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1213

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A clear COMPOUNDER, having a special knowledge of packing. Salary according to qulification. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 617 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1190

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced hand to start and conduct a Dairy Farm Mysore with a Capital of Rs. 25,000 (Dairy consists of mostly Sindh breed Cows). Apply to the following address with testimonials. Salary according to qualifications. R. JAGANNATH CHETTY & SON, No. 3, Lansdowne Buildings, MYSORE. 1226

SITUATIONS VACANT,

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST with knowledge of book-keeping. State age experience and salary required to Box No. 642, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1295

WANTED—LEDGER CLERKS to join at once. Experienced men need only apply. Good start and prospects for capable men. Apply Box No. 631, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1244

WANTED.—SHORTHAND TYPIST and a MEASURER of Works for Architect's office. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 630, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1241

WANTED by a Bank in Bombay, an experienced DESPATCHER. Apply stating experience and qualifications to Box No. 644, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1309

WANTED—AN EDUCATED LADY to teach children and look after them. Board and lodging free. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with particulars to Box No. 647, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1324

WANTED—Eleven "B" class TICKET INSPECTORS for the Bombay Tramway Co., Ltd., Pay Rs. 40 p.m. plus 25 per cent Dearness Allowance and free clothing. Apply in person to TRAMWAY OFFICE, Colaba Causeway, Bombay. 1320

WANTED—A VERNACULAR TRANSLATER, able to translate letters in the vernaculars from the public on pay Rs. 90 p.m. appointment temporary. Apply personally with copies of testimonials to the CHIEF CLERK, General Traffic Manager's Office, V. Terminus. 1317

WANTED—A competent ENQUIRY and DESPATCH CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 622, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1212

WANTED—An ACCURATE (Oliver) TYPIST with good speed. Pay according to qualification to see between 9 and 11-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. NENSI TEJPAL & CO., Thomas Street, Lower Colaba. 1262

WANTED.—For the Seoni Municipality a qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON or a qualified MID-WIFE and NURSE. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the CIVIL SURGEON, Seoni Central Provinces, Bengal-Nagpur Railway with copies of testimonials. 1142

WANTED.

WANTED.—For Birla Cotton S. & W. Mills, Ltd., Delhi, SECONDHAN or NEW DRAWING and SLUBBING FRAME of any make. 857

WANTED—BUYER of one SECONDHAND FORD MOTOR CAR carefully used for about 9 months. Immediate delivery. Offer reasonably to Box No. 643, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1308

WANTED AT ONCE—Two OFFICE ROOMS in the vicinity of Fort, not beyond Museum. Even prepared to be a sub-tenant. Rent about Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month. Communicate with R. C. KUMAR, Durgadevi Street, Bombay, 4. 1316

WANTED.—CANVASSERS of large firms travelling on their own business to take up the sale of our forthcoming book "India's Services in the War" as a side line and also to secure material for the same. Generous terms and Commission. For particulars apply to:—NEWAL KISHORE PRESS, War Section "H" Lucknow. 1194

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS and CANVASSERS throughout Bombay Presidency on very liberal terms of commission or sala against guaranteed business to secure Life and Marriage Provident Insurance cases. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. For rules and forms please apply:—M. HANSLEUX, Esqr., PRESIDENT EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LIMITED, Provident Society, 193/5, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Best Centrifugal pumps in all sizes up to 4 in. and cotton belting in all sizes. Inducing prices and terms. THE UNITED ENGINEERING CO., 36, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 1222

FOR SALE—AUSTRALIAN BAY GELDING, 8 years old, sound, about 15 hands. Can be tried. Very good ride and quiet. Owner going home. Rs. 650. Apply Box No. 646, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1325

FOR SALE.—Double Crushing SUGAR CANE MILL, suitable for Sugar Factories and Plantation, for immediate delivery. Particulars from THE UNITED ENGINEERING CO., 36 Churchgate Street, Bombay. 1227

FOR SALE—A complete FOUNDRY and a MECHANIC WORKSHOP, situated in Mill locality. Write for full particulars to Box No. 636, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1280

FOR SALE—An upto date Workshop in excellent running condition and with an established reputation, situated in a prominent locality. The Workshop contains:—one Electric motor, Lathes, Drilling, Rolling, Punching and Sheering and Threadling machines, together with a complete plant for Electroplating and a Dynamo for Battery Charging purposes. All the above machines are in good running order with necessary tools. For particulars, please apply to Box No. 645, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1321

TO BE LET.

TO LET on long lease, GROUND FLOOR on Hornby Road. Apply Box No. 641, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1279

TO LET—ROOMS, suitable for Office and Godowns and Shops in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane. Run sharp to Messrs. JETHMAL NARANDAS and Co., in Rooms Nos. 119-120 to avoid disappointment. 645

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, 3-4, Medows Street, Fort, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 5th June, 1920, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1919.
2. To appoin Directors in place of Messrs. M. A. Jinnah and Umar Sobani who retire under Arts. 105 and 106 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors for the year 1920, at a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th May, 1920, to 12th June, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
K. T ANKLESARIA,
General Manager.

KRISHNATH COLLEGE, BERHAMPUR, BENGAL.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

PROFESSOR WANTED from July 1st, 1920 to teach Administration and Insurance. B. Com., preferably with an Auditor's certificate and some teaching experience. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Apply with testimonials to the PRINCIPAL. 1248

NOTICE.

WANTED—A STEAM-ROLLER, 8 to 10 tons, in perfect order. Delivery Jamnager Railway Station, one with some contrivance as extractor preferred.
Communicate sharp, with the undersigned stating terms and price.

JAYASHANKER W. VYAS.
L.M.E.,
Municipal Officer,
for the City of Jamnager.
Jamnager, 24-5-1920. 1272

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

WITH effect from TUESDAY, the 1st June, 1920, the Up Gujarat Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 21.50 instead of at 21.20 and arrive at Colaba at 11.10 instead of 9.0. The Down Gujarat Mail will leave Colaba at 20.20 instead of at 20.15 and will not stop at Grant Road. A Restaurant Car will run on the Up and Down Gujarat Mail trains betwen Bulsar and Bombay for the convenience of 1st and 2nd class passengers.
Detailed revised timings at intermediate stations can be ascertained from the Notices exhibited at stations.

E. T. ROBINSON.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
1183

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Principal, Holkar College, Indore, and will be received up to the 15th of June, 1920. The following terms are offered:—

(1) Pay Rs. 1,200—25—1,400.
(2) Free house (unfurnished).
(3) Leave and Leave Allowance according to the State Rules.
(4) Appointment for two years in the first instance.
(5) Three months' notice on either side for termination of service.

Candidates are requested to apply to the HOME MINISTER, INDORE, stating (1) Nationality, (2) Age, (3) Academic qualifications, (4) Special qualifications for teaching History and English language and literature up to the B.A. Standard, (5) Quality and length of experience as a Professor or Principal, knowledge of gam, etc. 1247

NOTICE.

LOST OR STOLEN.

SIX CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 1,000 each bearing Nos. WC/32 47289, 51270, 62537 64548, 64592 and 40867 have been LOST STOLEN this day from our client Mr. Ranchhordas Nanabhai Merchant between 12-30 1-30 p.m. in Fort, while proceeding from Messrs. Cox & Co. to the Bank of India Ltd., and thence to the National Bank of India Ltd. Finder will be rewarded Rs. 1,000 handing the same to the undersigned.

Bombay, 26th May, 1920.
THAKORDAS NANABHAI MERCHANT
for Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.
Attorneys for Mr. Ranchhordas Nanabhai Merchant.
121, Esplanade Road, Fort. 1240

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111, Telegram, "Grandia"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.
Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.
Special offers in batten and bailing ribs, and other w[illegible] parts required by Mills.
For full particulars apply to above address.

FOR SALE.

THE following horses property of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai:—
One Dark Bay English Polo Pony Mare "Brenda", 14-2, played at Hurlingham. Up to 13 stones. Very fast, handy and quiet. Fully trained. Imported in Christmas, 1917. 8 years old. Price Rs. 3,000.
One Chestnut Arab Polo Pony "Sunyasi". 13-2. 6 years old. Price Rs. 600.
Reasonable offers considered which may be made to the MANAGING VETERINARY SURGEON, WELLINGTON MEWS, where the animals can be seen. 1289

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

A BRANCH of the Bank will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June, 1920, at ZAVERI BAZAR, 289-291, Sheik Memmon Street.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.
1290

WANTED

WANTED—An experienced HEAD MASTER for the Dhrangadra High School. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned, stating age, qualification and lowest terms required.

C. C. SUTARIYA,
Edul. Superintendent,
Dhrangadra State. 1275

NOTICE,

FOR SALE—PLATTS SINGLE ROLLER GINS of four and five bearings 20' by 6' by 120 lbs. Lancashire Boiler 12" by 24" Steam Engine 40 B.H.P "CC" Type Ruston Oil Engine, 3 tons Cart-weighing Scale, Ginning Stores and other Machinery; Enquiries Solicited. ENGINEER and CO., Pydhownie Bombay. 1179

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it having been reported to the Directors of Minerva Mills, Limited, that Allotment Letter No. 674 standing in the name of Mr. K. N. Kolathan Aiyer did not reach the Allottee a duplicate Allotment Letter has been issued which is marked as such, and the original Allotment Letter has been cancelled and is now of no effect.
All persons are warned against dealing in any way with the original Allotment Letter bearing the above number.

Dated this 29th day of May 1920.
By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
1318 Managing Agents.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS

going furniture concern in Delhi with influential Government and other connections is now open to consider offers for partnership or for outright sale. Has also got a sufficiently long lease of extensive premises centrally situated which are now almost impossible to secure in Delhi even at fabulous rates owing to the coming Royal Visit. Only Bonafide enquiries accompanied by references entertained. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 695

FOR SALE.

ONE RUSTON CRUDE OIL ENGINE 32 B. H. P. in good working order with two country stone flour mills and two Rice Hullers, shafting pulleys, plumber blocks and other accessories.
Apply to Manager,
HINDUSTAN MILLS,
1162 Saharanpore.

NOTICE.

MAPS of the latest Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay, scale 400' to an inch, and printed in colours in 10 sheets are now available for sale at the City Survey Office (Old Customs House 2nd floor) Bombay. The price per sheet is only Rs. 1-4-0 or Re. 12-8 for the set.
Maps to the scale of 800' to an inch (about 6½ inches to the mile) printed in colours, and very convenient as office wall-maps, are also available at Re. 5 each.

G. S. GUPTE,
Ag. Superintendent,
Bombay City Survey and Land Records Office.
776

THE BOMBAY SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS stating name, age, race, religion and nationality, qualifications and previous experience, are invited so as to reach the undersigned by the 15th of June, 1920, for the following posts on the establishment for the Medical Inspection of Bombay Municipal Schools, to be now placed on a permanent basis:—

(a) and (b) Two Assistant Medical Inspectors (male) of qualifications not lower than those of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon or L.C.P.S. (Bombay), salary Rs. 75—5—125, plus Rs. 30 Carriage Allowance p. m., besides War Allowance Rs. 20 p. m.
(c) One Assistant Inspectress—Qualifications and salary same as for appointments (a) and (b).
(d) One English knowing clerk (a lady preferred) attached to the Medical Inspectress—salary Rs. 30—3—45 5/2—50, plus Rs. 15 Carriage Allowance, plus War Allowance Rs. 20 p. m.

N.B.—All these office holders shall be full timed servants devoting their whole time and attention to the duties of their offices and shall be debarred from private practice.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
Bombay, Municipal Offices.
15th May, 1920. 1012

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on MONDAY, the 2nd August, 1920. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-0 a.m.
Fourteen scholarships (value Rs. 16 per mensem) will be awarded to students who have passed either the Matriculation, School Final, School Leaving Certificate or Government Service Examination. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain scholarships must present themselves at the College on August 2nd and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.
Paying students unless qualified as above are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on August 2nd and the following days.
All candidates must pass an examination in physical fitness held at the College on August 2nd and the following days and must produce certificates of moral character.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 11th May, 1920. 948

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ALLOTMENT RECEIPT No. 6013 in the name of Dattatreya Gopal Gupte is either LOST OR MISLAID. If anybody has got it may kindly deliver the same to the Bank at 7, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay. 1311

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ESMAILJEE KADERBHOY is no longer in my employment, and the Power of Attorney dated the 8th November, 1918, granted to him by me is revoked.

HUSSONALLY ABDOOLALLY.
1310

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 5th proximo that day being a Public Holiday (King's Birthday) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. A. DON
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 28th May, 1920. 1305

REWARD RS. 500.

LOST.

A CONSTITUENT of ours has LOST a bag on the 23rd instant, containing 10 currency notes of Rs. 500 each and 10 notes of Rs. 100 each in the Marwadi Bazar.

NUMBERS.

SB/8 62647, 50537, 35802, 71509-71511, 71516-18 of Rs. 500 each.
The numbers of the rest are not available. The finder will please communicate with the undersigned.

GULABCHAND BABHOOTMAL.
Vithalvadi, Opposite Mulji Jetha's house. 1323

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 14051 in respect of 25 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Abdul Karim Abba has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

MESSRS. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
1322 Agents.

AUCTION NOTICE.

UNSERVICEABLE TENTAGE.

THE KARACHI ORDNANCE DEPOT.

UNDER instructions from the Ordnance Officer, the undersigned will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY 2nd. June, 1920 at 10 a.m. at the Karachi Ordnance Depot the following unserviceable tentage:—
Field Hospital Flies inner No. 1 and outer 1, 160lbs.
Flies 362, 80lbs. Flies 15, 40lbs. Flies 4, 21lbs.
Flies 71, Necessary roofs 2 and walls 2, Privates: Flies inner 133, and outer 222, Purdas 110, Walls lefts 67 and right 88, Staff Sergts. Flies inner 21 and outer 19, Saibans 1, etc.
For further particulars apply to:—
K. S. MAHOMEDALI ALLIBHOY & SONS,
Government Auctioneers.
Marriot Road, Karachi.
28th May, 1920. 1327

THE INDIAN CEMENT CO., LTD.

ISSUE OF 7,600 NEW ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH AT A PREMIUM OF RS. 150 PER SHARE.

NOTICE OF FIRST CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors held on 30th March, 1920, it was resolved to make a first call of Rs. 50 per share and to make it payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before 15th June, 1920.
Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all payments made after the due date.

May 31, 1920.
By order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
1255

THE SIMPLEX MILLS, CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 16th June, 1920, at 11 a.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st March, 1920.
2. To confirm the appointments of additional Directors made by the Board.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
For THE SIMPLEX MILLS, CO., LTD.,
ALLEN BROS. & CO. (India), Ltd.
Agents.
Bombay 26th May, 1920.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th June, 1920, to 15th June 1920 both days inclusive.
1312

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned Dr. NARAYAN MADHAVRAO RANADE, M.B., B.S., the adopted son sole heir and residuary legatee under the Will of the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice MADHAVRAO GOVIND RANADE, dated the 4th day of June, 1900, (Probate whereof was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 14th day of May, 1901) to Mrs. RAMABAI RANADE and Mrs. RAMABAI APTE, since deceased, as Executrix thereof), that the undersigned as such residuary legatee as aforesaid is entitled inter alia to all the properties of the testator wherever situate including the nine immoveable properties, situate at Lanowli bearing Municipal B Ward Nos. 19, 19A, F9, 15, 50, 51, 66 and 69-70 and the two immoveable properties situate at Khandala bearing Municipal Nos. 109 and 121 and that as to the Lanowli and Khandala properties under the terms of the said Will his widow and Mrs. Ranade is entitled only to receive and enjoy the rents thereof during her lifetime and she has no other right and that subject to the said right of the said Mrs. Ramabai Ranade the undersigned is absolutely entitled to the same. A suit has been filed in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay being Suit No. 1044 of 1917 by the undersigned against Mrs. Ramabai Ranade praying inter alia that the rights of the undersigned the Plaintiff and of Mrs. Ramabai Ranade the Defendant in the Lanowli and Khandala properties referred in Clause 11 of the said Will may be determined and by an Order passed by the High Court in the said suit on the 22nd day of March, 1918, it was inter alia ordered that on the said defendant undertaking not to alienate or charge or in any way deal with the abovementioned properties belonging to the estate of the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madhavrao Govind Ranade, she should be allowed to keep the rents of all the abovementioned properties. The said Mrs. Ramabai Ranade has therefore no right to any mortgage, incumber or gift away any of the said Lanowli or Khandala properties and any person or persons dealing with the said Mrs. Ramabai Ranade with reference to the said properties or any of them in manner aforesaid, will do so at his or their own risk and the undersigned will not be bound thereby.
Dated at Bombay this 29th day of May 1920.

N. M. RANADE,
M.B., B.S.
1326

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that YESHWANTRAO ATMARAM PARANJPE of Shantabai alias RAMABAI, widow of Shrirao Raghunath Sakherdande have agreed with our client for the absolute sale to him, of the said client, free from all encumbrances, of all and singular the land hereditaments and premises with the messuages and tenements thereon situate at (Santacruz) Danda in the Thana District and more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.
Any person having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest or claim in upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, sale, lease, under lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, at our office at Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenements or dwelling house and other erections standing thereon admeasuring 935 square yards situate, lying and being at Danda, Santa Cruz, Taluka Salcette, District Thana, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, forming part of non-agricultural Survey No. 220 and assessed by the Municipality of Santa Cruz formerly under No. 19 and now under No. 21 and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Gajanam Naraparkar, on or towards the West by a public passage on or towards the South by the property of Dwarkanath Trimbak Vainde and on or towards the North by the vacant land of Ardeshir Dadabhoy Dhamjibhoy Mody.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1920.
MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
1319 Attorneys-at-law.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of United Kingdom of Great Britain Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BHIKHA KHUSHAL, late of Bombay, Hindu, Golarana Inhabitant, a Merchant ..... Deceased.

(1) Bai LAKHMI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, and (2) Bai MANGI, wife of Thakoredas Harjivan, the grand daughter of the abovenamed deceased, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Abdul Rahiman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, the executrices named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this nineteenth day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleven year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 19th day of May, 1920.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
1304

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that the PARTNERSHIP business in Sago Flour, Tapioca and Cane and other articles which was carried on between our client Mr. CHINUBHAI PRANJIWANDAS DOCTOR and CHIMANLAL MANSUKHRAM under the name and style of the Asiatic Trading Co., in Ahmedabad, Bombay and Singapore having its principal place of business at Ahmedabad has been since the 16th day of December, 1919, DISSOLVED by mutual consent and the public are hereby warned against dealing in any way whatsoever with the said Mr. Chimanlal Mansukhram in the name of the Asiatic Trading Co., and they are hereby notified that our client the said Mr. Chinbhai Pranjiwandas Doctor is not and will not be responsible or liable for any such dealing.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1920.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA.
Attorneys for Chinubhai Pranjiwandas Doctor.

1306

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client MAHOMEDBHOY JEITHA ESSA THAVER has contracted to purchase from HAJI SULLEMAN ABDUL WAHED, the undermentioned property. All persons therefore who may have any right, title interest, claim or demand into, upon or out of the said property of any kind nature whatsoever either by way of inheritance, bequest, mortgage, charge, sale, gift, lease, lien, whatsoever or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such right, title, interest, claim or demand, if any, which shall be deemed to have been waived and to be null and void and of no effect.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of land situate on the west side of the Mareland Road, on the Agripada Estate of the Board of the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been completed to contain a total area of nine hundred seventy square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by a proposed Road, on the East by Moreland Road, on the South by a service passage and on the West by Plot No. 17 of the Agripada Estate, which piece of land is known as Plot No. 16 of the Agripada Estate and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3529/1, and are assessed by the Municipality under No. 4106 (7), Street No. 16.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1920.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

1313

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of the remaining about 3,000 bales of high class Staple Cotton slightly damaged by water.

Under instructions from Messrs. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Wadi Bunder opposite to the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, near the oil tanks, on account of the concerned.

Ex. S. S. "SHINYO MARU."

About 3,000 full pressed bales high class Staple Cotton slightly damaged by water.

Shipped by Messrs. Gosho K. Kaisha, Volkart Bros., Japan Cotton Trading Co., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, R. D. Tata and Co., Bombay Co., Bruel and Co. and others.

The above steamer sailed for Kobe, Japan the 2nd instant, but owing to a fire having broken out in No. 1 Hold, had to put back on Friday night the 7th idem.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of two Very Valuable Building Plots at Tamarind and Armenian Lanes, fronting the Ned 45 feet Road, running from Esplanade Road to Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner, for the city of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following two very valuable building plots:—

PLOT A.—A piece of land containing an area of 1,215 square yards or thereabouts with frontages on three sides thereof facing respectively towards the south on the New Road now under construction from Esplanade Road to Tamarind Lane, towards the East on Tamarind Lane and towards the north on Armenian Lane (which is to be widened to 30 feet).

PLOT B.—A piece of land comprising an area of 1,135 square yards or thereabouts with frontages towards the south on the New Road from Esplanade Road to Tamarind Lane aforesaid and towards the north and west on Armenian Lane aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHADAK OR PYDHOWNI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeseer Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the owner Mr. Abdul Rehman Hajee Saleh Mahomed Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 21st proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being on the northern side of Khadak or Comber Bowel Street or Pydhowni Street in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-District of the Sub-Registrar of Bombay and containing by admeasurement ninety-six yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Nursey Nuthoo now of Hajee Jackeria Hajee Ahmed, on or towards the South by the said Comber Bowl or Pydhowni Road, on or towards the East by the sweepers' passage and beyond that by the property of Joosab Yacoob, and on or towards the West by the property of Gulam Hoosein Maherali Dharamsey and which said land here ditaments and premises are in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants and are Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1322, 1460, new No. 2083 and A/7883 Old Survey No. 1/175, 1/176 New Survey No. 2981 and 2/2981 and by the Municipality formerly under No. 49 and now under Ward B No. 2166 and Street No. 188-88.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeseer Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST CLASS TIMBERS PLANKS, BATTENS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from Board of Industries and Munitions, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Panton Bunder, Mazagon, a large quantity of first class teak scantlings, planks, battens, jungle wood, Malabar hardwood, oregon pine, planking tongued and grooved, etc., etc.

Detailed list can be had.

N.B.—Panton Bunder Yard is 100 yards south of Reay Road Station by Victoria Bridge.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st May 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture such as drawing room suites, mirror door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.

1 sweet-toned piano by Rose and Co.

The property of Mr. B. Hamilton:—
Dining table, cupboard, cot, etc.

Under instructions from Kenneth McI. Kemp Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Multani Parasram Gopaldas and ors, Insolvents:—

Safe, gadlas, takias, mehta boxes, silver broken watch, silver cup, hanging lamp, false coins, etc., etc.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Devidas Ramji of Abdul Rehman Street, (sale dated 11-4-20):—

1 Brass Cot.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the guardian to Bhavanrao Nirgude, minor, the following:—

Cupboards, tables, chairs, looking glasses, vase lamps, wall clocks, copper and brass pots, large boxes, pictures and photo frames, wearing apparel, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned:—

2 bundles Manilla Hemp Rope size 2½ inches.

2 bundles Manila Hemp Rope size 3 inches.

2 bundles Manila Hemp Rope size 3 inches.

Under instructions from Valli Ayoob Esq. and on account and at the risk of the defaulter, The Union Agency, of Prag Mahals, Dhobi Talao:—

About 5½ tons of linseed cakes, being the remaining quantity not taken delivery out of the whole lot of 15 tons (wherein 9½ tons is taken delivery).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office brougham.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.
Second-hand bicycles.
The property of a Parsi gentleman:—
1 English handsome brougham.
1 handsome vis-a-vis.
1 pair Arab horses.
1 Taxi No. 2190, 6 seater by Crossley.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st May, 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT TENDAL STREET WITHOUT FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. RICHARD & CO., will by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Kulsumbibi, widow of Shaik Hasan bin Mahomed Hashash Chawalker, Aishabai, widow of Sheik Ismail bin Shaik Hasan Chawalker, Amoomiya bin Shaik Hasan Chawalkar, Shaik Ibrahim bin Shaik Hasan Chawalkar, Shaik Mahomed bin Shaik Hasan Chawalkar, Hawabibi, wife of Shaik Ismail Javlekar and Fatmabai daughter of Shaik bin Mahomed Hasham Chawalkar the Mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 7th day of November, 1917, and made between the said Kulsumbibi, widow of Shaik Hasan bin Mahomed Hasham Chawalkar and others of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction, on the 16th day of June, 1920, the undermentioned property, on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Tandel Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifteen feet and two inches in breadth and seventy-six feet in length or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2-3159 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2783, and Street Nos. 55-59 and bounded on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the house of Mahomed Saeed bin Abdul Cadir Moorgay, on or towards the West by the said Tandel Street, and on or towards the South by the house appertaining to the Tandel Street Mosque.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Mortgagees' Solicitors at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

RICHARD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st May, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 191 BALES COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 5th June, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the Rooms of Mukadam Jetha Devji at Colaba Cotton Green by order of Sheth Samalbhai Nathubhai and on account and at the risk of Sheth Rupchand Rakhabdas.

191 bales cotton including.
38 bales of Rutlam.
48 bales of Rutlam.
53 bales of Rutlam.
52 bales of Rutlam.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 31st May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 31st May, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 452, 1, 9 to 19, 55-59, Case Nos. 34 and 274, Memonwada Road.
Building Street Nos. 43-45, 39-41, Case Nos. 315 and 316, Hussam Khan Khalifa Street.

AUCTION SALE OF TERPENTINE, DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OIL, VARNISH PAINT AND PAINTER MATERIALS, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Insurance Office concerned, on TUESDAY, the 1st June, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Mint Road, Modykhana, opposite the Fountain in the Godown of Messrs. Wilkinson Heywood and Clark, Limited, the following goods salved from the late fire that had occurred there:—

A large quantity of terpentine, double boiled linseed oil, and raw linseed oil, varnished, paints, dry colours, enamelled paints, painters, materials, and 1 paint grinding machine, knapsack sprayers, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES HINGOLI COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at Colaba in the G. I. P. Railway, Goods Yard by order of the Insurance Office concerned, the following cotton slightly damaged by fire.

25 bales Hingoli Cotton

AUCTION SALE OF HARDWARE, TOOLS, METALS, BELTINGS, MACHINERYS, ENGINEERING STORES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Controller Sales, Board of Industries and Munitions, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the following goods:—

Oil Engine Hornsby Patent, machines drilling hand power, John Minett and Co., pumps irrigation, mentals, "Venus," for incandescent lamps, 500 C.P. lamps, wells, torch and flare with spare parts, hair belting, leather crome single belting, about 4,000 feet of different sizes, leather belting double, fasteners, belt, Jackson's patent, bricks fire arch, empty iron drums, empty powder, Mess tins, clips for wire cable, hooks and eyes for gats and shutter, punkah hooks iron, tins steel taper of different sizes, pipes C. I., bends socket and spigot, flanged, etc., copper rivets flat head, spikes iron, turn, luckles, washers, cards scratch for file, measuring chain chisels, planes, tin and coppersmith tools, iron lowmoor flat, spelter brazing or solder, hardware tools and various engineering stores, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 21st May, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.
IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH CLASS PERSIAN CARPETS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms:—

A consignment of about 25 pieces Kermani Shirazee and Baghdadi carpets, rugs and juhuls of superior work and designs in various sizes.

Goods are on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June, 1920 at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned.

Ex. s.s. "City of Rangoon."

E. E. T. Bombay.—1/14: 14 cases "Master" Electric Lanterns with bulbs and "Master" Batteries by the United Battery Corporation.

By order of Messrs. E. A. Thanawalla & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. S. P. Mody and Co.,

E. A. 110 T. Co.,—1/5: 5 cases each 20 dozen sets Japanese Lacquered cash boxes.

On account of the concerned.

A lot of second-hand Typewriters Remington, Underwood, Hammond and Franklin.

Miscellaneous:—Tents, Riding saddles, Perambulators, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 31st May, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

89, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3402.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 15 Jenkins House top floor, Apollo Bunder very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass porcelain and plateware, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, handsome cabinets, Hamilton's sweet-toned cottage piano, rich carpets, table ornaments, iron bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, clothes, and gown presses, handsome almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, folding arm easy chairs, bathroom furniture, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of R. G. Robottom, Esq., of Bombay Municipality, proceeding Home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st May, 1920.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C., 1 C.C. 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 3th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market raises. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF A GREAT LOT OF WOOLLEN FLANNELS, TWEEDS, RUGS AND SHAWLS, ETC., AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address.

A great lot of woollen flannels, tweeds, rugs and shawls, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of sweeping grains bdles of galvanized pipes, bags of cotton seed, bags of linseed, bags of tilseed, bags of dry chillies, bags of Hirda, bags of jawari, bags of bajri, bags of oorid, bags of tureric, bags of wheat, bags of rice, bdles of jogree, bdles of gunny bags, empty wooden casks bdles, of galvanized wire rope, cases of acid, bdles, of paper forms, bags of betelnuts, box of varnish, box of iron bolts, bdles, of coir rope, bdles of C. P. goods empty iron drums, case of glassware, bags of sugar, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

Bombay 15th May, 1920.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES SHIRTINGS OF THE BARSI MILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Asardas Sahebram and on account and at the risk of Seth Morarji Dharsey:—

1 bale 50 pieces Shirtings of the Barsi Mills No. 924, 9 lbs., 35 inches 38 yards.
1 bale 50 pieces Shirtings of the Barsi Mills No. 6, 9 lbs., 35 inches 38 yards.
1 bale 50 pieces Shirtings of the Barsi Mills No. 934, 9¼ lbs., 37 inches 38 yards.
1 bale 50 pieces Shirtings of the Barsi Mills No. 7, 9¼ lbs., 37 inches 38 yards.
1 bale 50 pieces Shirtings of the Barsi Mills No. 8, 10 lbs., 39 inches 38 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st May, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

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GREATEST SERIAL
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FIFTEEN EPISODES.

Mystery, Romance, Adventure and Unbelievable Deeds of Daring.

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"Virtuous Men"... Spectacular melodramatic feature teeming with heart-throbs, tremendous film effects, absorbing situations, dynamic action and electrifying climaxes.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4!
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
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CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Dhongri Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

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An Entirely New Film
Charlie Chaplin
IN
"TO-NIGHT at 8"

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

The First "SELECT" Masterpiece
A Pair of Silk Stockings
Comedy Drama in 5 Reels
FEATURING
CONSTANCE TALMADGE

In a "Select Pictures" adaptation of the popular play by Cyril Harcourt which broke all records at the Criterion Theatre, London, to be shown exclusively at the EMPIRE.
A Brilliant Light Comedy Perfectly Presented—Version of Successful Stage Play—Polished Acting & Lavish Settings—Convincing English Society Atmosphere
FEATURING
THE QUEEN OF SCREEN COMEDIENNES
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ALSO
PATHE'S PICTORIAL — Put the world before you.
PATHE'S GAZETTE — News from Everywhere.
"AROUND THE TOWN"
The Latest Film Novelty.

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ITS A SERIAL FOR EVERYBODY.
See the opening Chapters this week
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featuring
WILLIAN DUNCAN
Instantaneously—you will be transported into a world of thrill—anticipation—swiftest action—plots—Romance.
You will simply be fascinated by the whirlwind happenings.
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ANY TIME AT 5 15, 7-0, 8-45, or 10-30.

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THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
THE BLACK SECRET
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PEARL WHITE
Episode 11th—THE DEATH STUDIO
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Angles, Iron 1½ x 1½ x 3/16	2
Do. 2½ x 2½ 3/4, 5/16, 3/8...	20
Do. 3 x 3 x 3/8, 5/16	20
Do. 4 x 4 x ½, ½	20
Tees, Iron 2½ x 2½ x 3/4, 5/16	20
Round Bars 3/16 x 1/4	23
Steel plates 1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8	18/3
Soft spelter	36
Steel shafting 2" to 4" 16 to 24ft. long	35/4
Galvanized pipes, various sizes ½" to 4"	
Expanding Metal, every size	
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Tool steel, Hexagon	

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WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

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Specific guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele. Hernia Elephantiasis of any nature and duration by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide. Rs. 2.8 per Phial of 1 oz.; 1 lb. Rs. 30.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

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"LOMBARDI LTD."

A Comedy of Fashions in three acts.

Friday June 4th

"SCANDAL"

A Great Society by play Cosmo Hamilton

Saturday June 5th

"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

A Thousand Laughs in 3 acts.

Sunday June 6th MATINEE

"POLLY WITH A PAST."

The Delightful and Popular Comedy.

Monday June 7th

"TURN TO THE RIGHT"

Bombay's Favourite.

Tuesday June 8th

'PARLOUR, BEDROOM & BATH'

A Laugh, a Scream, a Yell.

Wednesday June 9th

"THE MAN WHO CAME BACK"

The play is creating a furore in London.

PLANS AND BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

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EXCELSIOR

6-30 & 9-45 p. m. Daily.

"Tillies Punctured Romance"

8,000 feet long

The Greatest Keystone Comedy Ever Filmed

WITH

Mabel Normand and Marie Dressler

AS THE

Principal Fun Makers, Aided and Abetted

BY

Charles Chaplin

(in the leading role)

Riproaringly Riotous!

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Two hours of Howls, Yells, Screams, Guffaws, Laughs, Chuckles and Roars.

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Economic & Financial Review.

(BY KRISTODAS.)

Dr. Vesinger tells, but the barest truth when he observes that the whole of Europe is suffering from a tremendous sickness. Nations and individuals are similar in many respects and in nothing so much as the sensitiveness to catch infection from a neighbour. This fact was unfortunately forgotten by the Big Four and the Bigger Three when they by imposing crushing economic terms on Germany and Austria sought to reconstruct a new world out of this old crusted shell in which we live, move and have our being. France is exhibiting signs of economic exhaustion though all sorts of reports appear in the papers that her economic strength is as great as ever. All sorts of expedients are adopted to get the necessary revenue to meet the enormous expenditure. The French general Income Tax as established by the law of the 29th December, 1915, was at the rate of 2 per cent. This was subsequently raised to 10 per cent. by the law of 30th December, 1916, to 12.50 per cent. by the law of 30th July, 1917, and finally to 20 per cent. by the law of 29th June, 1918, and it is now proposed to raise it to 40 per cent. And yet after all this it is found that hardly 45 per cent. of the recoverable amount of direct taxation has been collected since the beginning of the war. Then there are taxes on luxuries and taxes on turnover. Mere taxation is not considered sufficient for the balance of trade is going more and more against France and her franc has depreciated to an enormous extent. An examination of the foreign trade returns of France shows that for the year 1919 the value of imports had risen to almost 30,000,000,000 francs, while the value of the exports was less than 9,000,000,000 francs, that is, only 29 per cent. of the imports. This enormous inequality in the purchases and sales of France has resulted in the fall in the French exchange to which we referred above, and has increased the cost of living which had already soared to such dizzy heights. How much prices have risen will be seen from the following figures.

PRICE LEVELS.

An analysis of the foreign trade figures shows that in 1919 as compared with 1913, imports of foodstuffs and of manufactured articles increased by 26 and 18 per cent. respectively in weight, and by 374 and 378 per cent. respectively in value. As regards raw materials, the weight of imports was 20 per cent. less than in 1913 but 167 per cent. more in value. The inflation of value as seen even more in the case of exports. As compared with 1913, the tonnage of the French exports in 1919 decreased by 74 per cent., that is, by three-quarters, but nevertheless the value of the 1919 exports (8,713,000,000 francs) exceeded the value of the 1913 exports (6,880,000,000 francs) by 1,833,000,000 francs or 26 per cent.

WAR AGAINST LUXURIES.

The position is far from enviable and to meet the crisis a presidential decree has been issued prohibiting the import of a whole series of "luxury" or "fancy" articles and products which are not indispensable so that such articles or products shall be imported only on conditions that they shall be re-exported within a fixed period after having been worked up or repacked in France. It was to this prohibition that a recent telegram from Simla referred. The Government of India showed zeal enough to cable to the Secretary of State for India for further information and the reply from that quarter enumerating the different articles prohibited was published not very long before the Board of Trade Journal of the 6th May giving all the details was received in this country. The principal articles regarding which India is concerned are precious stones, fine pearls, woollen carpets, many kinds of silk fabrics, etc. Our trade with France in these articles is very large and it is but natural that there will be a serious loss to the export trade of this country which has already suffered much due to the blundering financial policy of the Government. Specially the pearl trade should command the sympathy of all who know its various vicissitudes during recent times. During the regime of Sir William Meyer it was visited with a severity of treatment on two occasions. Once it was charged with a 7½ per cent. duty on imports. Strong protests were sent from Bombay and the Government of India wisely issued a notification exempting pearls from the import duty. Later on, during the war the export of pearls from this country was prohibited, on the ground that being an article of luxury financing facilities should not be provided for them. This restriction is now done away with, but in the meanwhile there is this restriction against its export to France recently announced. Similarly our carpet industry will suffer much due to the prohibition placed against its imports to France by the French Government.

RETALIATION?

The question which naturally confronts both the Government and the commercial community at present is what is to be done at this juncture. There was all sort of wild talk when the war was going on of a Customs tariff between the Allied Nations. The action taken by France serves to show how all such a talk was mere moonshine in view of the great diversity of interests which became glaringly manifested as soon as the war which was the uniting factor ceased. Any protest which Great Britain may choose to make against the French step will be answered with the convenient reply that the present economic position does not allow of any relaxation of the restrictions laid down. It must be said that the French people who have already made so many sacrifices during the war are still undergoing sacrifices in the form of heavy taxation and if the French Government chooses to prevent them from the purchase of luxuries, well that is not perhaps the concern of any one else. What we are concerned with however is the loss to our trade and industry. If France can legitimately and without any conflict with her duty to her allies impose rigorous restrictions against their trade, surely it follows logically that these Allies have an equal right to look to the interests of their trade and industry and to take such steps as they think proper for their preservation. India is an integral part of the British Empire and the measure of fiscal autonomy given to her under the Reform Scheme is according to some just like that enjoyed by the Colonies. It may be expected therefore that the Government of India would put up a tariff wall against some of the French luxuries being dumped on the Indian soil. These luxuries consist mainly of silks, soaps, scents and liquors. The following are some of the luxuries imported from France during 1918-19:—

Silver and gold thread, £207,265.
Liquors, £345,248.
Silk Manufactures, £156,463.
Oilman's Stores, £14,980.
Motor cars and cycles, £24,523.

India can very well do without these luxuries and the Government of India can levy restrictions on these or at least put a heavy duty on them so as to get a good income from this source for the country.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

The Government of India appears however tobe a believer in the spiritual doctrine of duties without rights. India is expected to be always devoted to duties and not to exercise at any time her rights. If she talks of her rights her critics forthwith accuse her of being ungrateful and an ignoramus in politics. Take for instance the question of Imperial Preference. When the Government of India tried to introduce this principle by a flank movement the whole country raised a strong protest. It was alleged by the Government at the time that these were groundless fears, though the course of the subsequent history has shown that Imperial Preference was really behind all the legislation regarding hides and skins. We were preached at the time big sermons on the duty we owed to the Empire and so forth, which John Bull knows so well how to do. Not even a year has passed before Australia introduces changes in the tariff under which duties ranging from 10 to 20 per cent. more will be charged against India, while British goods will get in free. Such a discriminative legislation was there in all the Colonies and the attention of the Government of India was, be believe, drawn to this. Notwithstanding this Imperial Preference was indirectly introduced through the hides and skins legislation. Now this further discrimination shown to Britain penalising of Indian products will show, if ony evidence was required, that British Colonies were not prepared to manifest any friendly feelings towards this country, neither towards its people, nor towards its trade and industry. What is the meaning of crying out, peace, when there is no peace?

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 27th.

	Bales
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	--
Sales of East Indian	--
Imports Sakoles	--
Mid. Americans Spot	27.34
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	75.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	July 27.90; Oct. 25.16; Jan. 22.55
New Orleans 9 a.m.	July 27.90; Oct. 25.09

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 27th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	24.59
June	--
July	24.19
Aug.	24.02
Sept.	--
Oct.	23.58
Nov.	23.30
Dec.	23.03
Jan.	22.73
Feb.	--
Mar	22.27
April	--

Prices taken at 10 10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 27th:

Months	To-day's price
May	25.60
June	24.48
July	24.22
Aug.	24.03
Sept.	23.52
Oct.	23.52
Nov.	23.09
Dec.	22.76
Jan.	22.52
Feb.	22.22
Mar	22.00
April	21.75

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 27th:

M.G. Bengal Good	11.50
Fully Good	12.26
Fine	12.75
No. 1 Oomra Good M. G.	17.35
Fully Good M. G.	14.25
Fine	18.85
Broach Good M. G.	20.35
Fully Good	20.85
Fine	21.35
Broach Scinde Good	11.32
Fully Good	12.07
Fine	12.57

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 27th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S Ports	8,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	--
to Continent	8,000
Futures at New York July	36 18
Oct.	35.45
Jan.	33.75
Spot Cotton at New York	40.00
Orlean	--
Futures at New Orleans July	38.10
Oct.	35.42
Fair Rio Coffee (N1. 7 Quality)	16 1/2
Demand Bills	3.91.25
Silver Commercial Bars	102

New York, May 28th.

Futures at Nwe York July	37.75
Oct.	35.07
Jan.	33.39

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, May 21st:

	Bales
Total in Sight	Not received
Egytian Visible Supply	
East Indian	
Amrican	
Other	
Total Sales	10,000
East Indian Sales	100
Total Speculation	--
Export	--
East Indian Export	--
Stock	68,000
Forwarded	1,100
Export	2,200
Import	11,000
Speculation	--
American Afloat	114,000
East Indian Afloat	10,000
Total Afloat	161,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, May 27th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£	£	No change:
Total Bullion	112,500,000		
Public Deposits	16,100,000	Dec.	5,500,000
Other do.	101,200,000	Dec.	200,000
Govt. Securities	34,400,000	Dec.	2,100,000
Other do.	51,700,000	Dec.	900,000
Notes and Gold	19,400,000	Dec.	600,000

The BANK RESERVE is 17% of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, May 27th

Rents 3%	59 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	59 3/8
" 2 months hence	59 3/8
Losing Tone of Silver:—Continent Sold—China bought Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th ultimo.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 7/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	7
" Fine Trade Bills 4 months	7 1/8
" " 6 "	7 5/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	106/6
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
" 7 day's market loans	5 1/4
Telegraphic Transfers	--
Dossols 2½%	48
Rupee Paper 5½%	59 1/2
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	60
Government Securities 3%	51 3/4
Ex. On London at Paris, Francs	48.50

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£73
Hongkong Bank	£112
National Bank	£53

WAR LOANS.

London, May 27th.

Funding Loan 4 %	£70
Victory Loan 4 %	£80
5 % New	£86 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 27th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Paid	94
Australian—61 lbs. Paid	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£43
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Sellers	£37
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Value	£46
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) June-July Nearest Value	£40½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) May-June Sellers	£15
Toria Rapeseed:—May-June Quoted	£40
Linseed Calcutta May-June Sellers	£43/15

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£109
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£91½
Copper Brazlers	£170
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	£7
Corrugated Sheets	£57

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	186
Fine White Java. C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	101/6
Do. do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	102

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June Paid	2/0½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 29.

The Marwadi bazar opened at Rs. 420 for Fully Good Broach July-August. Fluctuations followed, the highest price of the sessions being Rs. 424 and the lowest Rs. 418, the bazaar closing at Rs. 423. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 422, declined to Rs. 420, and closed at Rs. 420½.

Ready cotton continues quiet with little doing.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs:
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	420½
Fully Good Bengal	July	229
Fine Oomras	July	287

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 29th 1920.

	Market Rates:
Bank Telegraphic	2 1 1/8
Bank Demand	2 1 1/4
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s	2 2 3/4
Fcn. Demand	623½
American Dollars	245
Hongkong	202
Shanghai	264
Japan	130
Singapore	110½

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET.

Daily Quotation Rates:

Bombay, May 29th.

	Rates per lb. Rs a p.
Davids No. 10	1 0 0
Shapurji No. 12½	1 0 0
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 3 0
Shapurji No. 6½	0 11 0
Japan No. 40/1	2 12 0
Do. No. 42/2	2 12 0
Do. No. 2/40	2 13 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper daily Quotations.

BRASS RATES.

Bombay, 29th May.

	per mod.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	83 0 0
"	1/0	83 0 0
"	1 1/4	80 0 0
"	1 0/2	82 0 0
"	1 3/4	81 0 0
"	2/0	81 0 0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 29th May

	per mod.	Rs a p
Coopper.	3/4	83 0 0
"	1/0	83 0 0
"	1 1/4	83 0 0
"	1 1/2	84 0 0
"	1 3/4	84 0 0
"	2/0	84 0 0
Japanies Coopper-Brass		80 0 0
Panch t-ka joint		35 0 0
Copper English-Brass		55 0 0
Brass-Barr		36 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 28th 1920; 5-30 p.m.

Brands	Bazar Terms.	Rate	Mail Delivery
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Aussi 70-80	62	0 0	0 0 0
" " Cawnpore 78-80	60	0 0	0 12 0
" Katachi Benga	60	0 0	0 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	0 0	13 0 0
" Cawnpore	12	0 0	13 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpor	12	0 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16	0 0	17 0 0
Thin	16	0 0	16 0 0
Teaseed, White 65-12	92	0 0	18 0 0
Grey 76-80	80	0 0	17 0 0
" Superseed	16	0 0	0 0 0
" Black	70	0 0	16 0 0
Poppyseed, White	17	0 0	18 4 0
Groundnuts	90	0 0	18 4 0
Mowrasced	8	0 0	8 8 0
Barley	42	0 0	-- -- --
Gram	55	0 0	11 4 0

Forwards.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	9 7 3
Linseed May	17 4 0
Linseed September	16 11 0
Wheat Aug.-Sep.	8 13 0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 28th May 1920.

Cotton	17,136 Bales.
Wheat	27,196 Cwts.
Linseed	11,575 "
Rape etc	14,520 "
Gingellyseed	184 "
Poppyseed	1,128 "
Groundnuts	855 "
Cottonseed	174 "
Rice	2,428 "
Myrabollams	202 "
Cottonseed	35,189 "
Mowrasced	Nil. "
Gram	5,849 "
Jewari	850 "
Maize	Nil.
Barley	219 "
Bajree	725 "

CHEMICALS.

BOMBAY, May 29.

Fasnia K. Rs. 14.
Sago Rs. 12/13.
China clay Rs. 100/120 (ton).
Sodicem Sul. Rs. 50/65.
Znic chl. Rs. 20/25.
Bi. of Soda Rs. 75/85.
Glanber Salt Rs. 4-8-0.
Washing Soda Rs. 6.
Turkey-red-oil Rs. 30.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 40/50.

MILL STORES.

BOMBAY, May 29.

The demand for Cotton bealds has materially increased, and the prices have almost touched Re. 1 12-0 per 800 eyes. The stocks in the market have almost consumed, and the expected consignments are very few. Moreover, the quotations from Manchester are nearly 76 to 80 d. for best 15/40 Yarn Healds. It can be clearly anticipated therefore, the prices may take a turn towards rise in values Reeds also very between Rs. 0-4-0 to Rs. 0-5-0 per 100 dents.

Among woolen goods, Sizing flannel, Rotter cloth etc. are well maintained, and the prices, that had remained very low for a considerable period, may fairly advance.

Among Japanese wooden sundries, there is no demand Indenting in Shuttles, Robbins etc, has come to a standstill. Again the colossal crisis in Japan will effectualy being down the values of several spinning and loom sundries.

The Quotations are almost the same.

SHANTI

HAIR REGD. BRAIN.

This Oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its efficacy, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate one's mind.

Again this is unique in its Trade Mark purchasers are requested to examine the above bottle on the table while purchasing.

Price. Rs. 1-4-0 Postage extra.

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For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY

Yogabala Mantralaya,

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BOMBAY SPORTS DEPOT.

SPORTS OUTFITTERS.

Dhobitalao—BOMBAY.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.

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The perfect rub for aches and pains wherever located and with full power for immediate relief is bottled under the name

Odma's

CYPRESS SALVE

(rub it in and rub out the pain)

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GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

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These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, dissipations for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.

Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. charges Annas Four Extra.

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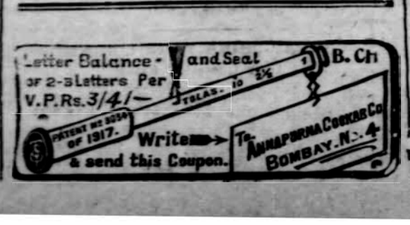

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 29.

The occurrence of rough seas and heavy rain at Colombo suggests that the monsoon is appearing there. The temperature is still extremely low in the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Sind, and local in Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, Gujarat, Mysore, South-east Madras and the North Madras coast. The chief amounts:—Victoria Point, Mergui, Tezpur three quarters of an inch, Hyderabad Sind a quarter, Karachi three quarters, Cochin one, Madura three quarters, Coimbatore, Muslipatam, Ootacamund one.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Malabar and North-west Frontier Province and decrease in Sind.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th May 1920

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.775 Inches.
Temperature of Air	86.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.7 "
Dew Point	74.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.701
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	2.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	91.9 "
Minimum do. do.	80.9 "
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	S W W N W. NW.
Movement of Wind	185 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches
Total all during month	6.00 "
Do. do. year	1.22 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th	0.00 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 29th May 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is clear or only lightly clouded and the air is considerably damper than usual. Both day and night temperatures continue to remain unusually low, the defect below normal being on an average 20 deg. in the case of the former and 12 deg. in the case of the latter.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had a light fall of rain. The sky is clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Mainpuri and Jhansi. Temperature remains considerably lower than usual both by day and by night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi reports a fall of 0.77 in. of rain. The sky is lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is about normal. Temperature is generally below the normal both by day and by night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa reports 0.36 in. of rain. The sky is lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in Central India West and is in excess in north Gujarat. Temperature is below normal in east Kathiawar, north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is clear or only lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the western half of the reporting area. Both day and night temperatures remain below the average.

The Konkan.—The sky is clear or only lightly clouded in the north and moderately clouded in the south. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is moderately clouded at Belgaum and is clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal at Poona, Belgaum and Hyderabad and is in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is below normal in Hyderabad but above it at Belgaum; night temperatures below the average at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—A disturbance from the west has given rain in lower Sind. Rain has also fallen locally in Malabar, Mysore and north Gujarat. A few falls have occurred in south-east Madras, on the north Madros coast and in the United Provinces. Colombo reports a rough sea and a heavy fall of 2.85 in. of rain. Temperature still remains unusually low in the Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces.

Local rain is again likely in the south of the Peninsula. A few falls may occur in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and Gujarat.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 28th May 1920.

Rainfall has decreased materially except in Assam and Burma, but a western disturbance is entering the North-west Frontier Province. Rainfall has been local in Lower Burma, Assam, the east and north Punjab, Central India and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have als occcurrtd in Upper Burma, Bengal, Kashmir, Gujarat and Malabar.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Dibrugarh one inch; Barisal three-quarters: Ludhiana a half; Sialkot two.

Temperature is still extremely low in the Punjab and the North-west Frontier Province

The Government of Bengal have sanctioned an allowance of 5 to 15 per cent according to their scale to all non-gazetted Government servants who have not yet received any increment.

The plague statement for the week ending 15th May showed 1169 deaths, against 1386 cases. Provincial figures were:—Bombay Presidency 71, Madras 4, Bengal 1, Bihar and Orissa 177, United Provinces 403, the Punjab 386, Burma 22, Central Provinces 88, Mysore 16, Central India 25, N. W. F. Provinces 26.

The O.S.K. Steamer Indus Maru left Kobe on the 27th instant for Bombay via usual ports.

The big Handley-Page aeroplane piloted by Major Duguid arrived at Karachi at 10-15 on Saturday morning, having left Rajkot four and half hours earlier.

ARE YOU **IN INDIA** ARE YOU

then by means of the renowned Bhargava's

HEALTH of INDIA

India's Leading Salt

You can always keep yourself in condition, healthy, hearty, full of life, free from all stomach troubles and disorders and also from the most serious diseases due to the impurity of Blood. This Salt is prepared from the pure Indian vegetables and herbs and can be used with the utmost confidence for the

CLIMATE of INDIA

Health of India is a certain and absolutely safe cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Heartburn, Headache, Stomach Disorders, Impure Blood, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Cholera, Loss of Appetite, Cough, and Asthuma, General Debility and Monthly Disorders peculiar to Females.

Price Rs 5 per bottle of 700 doses.

" " 1 " 100 "

Hundreds have Already Tried—

WHY NOT YOU?

Order from:

The Manager,

HEALTH OF INDIA OFFICE,

BENARES CITY.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 28.

The hearing of the case before Lieut.-Col. Shillingford, Cantonment Magistrate in which Capt. C. A. O'Neill and Lieut. Maclean are charged with breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 17,000 was resumed yesterday. The formal complainant Police Sub Inspector Wagle was re-examined by the Magistrate with a view to bring together in intelligible form the various items of account connected with the charge. This witness was further questioned on the subject to-day and deposed that there was a deficiency of Rs. 8,000 in cooking pots account and to meet this the accused ordered 2000 more sets of cooking pots as unless they did do, they would not have an excuse for making recoveries from the men's wages. The recoveries have been entered in the books but this fresh order was not and this was an irregularity which led to the enquiry. It was a fact that there were not an excess of payments over recoveries during the period. Lt. Maclean was Quarter-Master, but he was responsible by reason of his having taken charge and according to the office order, Lt. Maclean was aware that no payments could be made from account until there was balance to its credit. In addition to the wrongful gain referred to there was another to the men and the Government of Rs. 17,854 or less cost of curry stuff and vegetables, less of Rs. 14,613-6-8 by sale of rations. In reply to a question as to whether the witness could show that the cost of curry-stuff Rs. 3,241 represented everything that had been supplied by the accused to the men, the witness replied in the affirmative and produced a book in the writing of Lt. Maclean showing the amounts daily spent for vegetables and curry-stuffs.

OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS.

CONFERENCE TO CONCERT MEASURE FOR CO-OPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

A conference of District Officers, Sub-Divisional Officers, District Board Presidents, Municipal Commissioners and some leading non-officials of the Burdwan Division was held to-day at Howrah to concert measures for closer co-operation between officials and non-officials in the future with a view to solve the problem of sanitation, public health, irrigation development of co-operation industries and similar matters intended to improve the conditions of masses.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 29th May, 1920 was 29.983 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .198 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the Stream at 6.45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make the correcting given.

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HEALTH of INDIA

India's Leading Salt

You can always keep yourself in condition, healthy, hearty, full of life, free from all stomach troubles and disorders and also from the most serious diseases due to the impurity of Blood. This Salt is prepared from the pure Indian vegetables and herbs and can be used with the utmost confidence for the

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Reliance Stationery Stores

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Your Office Requisites at Cheap Rates.

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Inquiries Solicited.

FREE—FREE

CUT THIS OUT,

and send it with your address and will get a perfumed card showing the perfume of

The Wel-Known Hair Tonic.

PUSHPA-GANDHA

HAIR OIL

Quite Free, to give you an idea of its excellent and pleasing odour Price of one bottle Re. 1/-, postage As. 5 extra.

V. K. RANADE,

Post Box 475, Bombay.

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COMPANY

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— Don't Be Puzzled —

INSIST ON HAVING ONLY

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INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free sample to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue Black, Violet and Green 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1/6 per gross with fancy tin box each kind.

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Write to—

THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES,

94, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

Telegrams: "KALPATARU", Calcutta.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—

DALAL BROTHERS & Co.

Tarachand Building, Bhuleshwar Road.

BOMBAY.

INVALUABLE *for your* HEALTH'S SAKE.

WILKINSON'S

Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

The most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The SAFEST and most RELIABLE Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.

HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

PHOTOGRAPHERS:—

Immediate orders invited for goods just arrived.—

Imperial P. O. P.	Rs. 14-4.	Require
Solio	" " 14-4	"
Kentmere	" " 14-4	"
Rodinol 3 oz.	" 1-8.	

Solio Postcards,

Paget Self Toning Paper Packets & Postcards.

Primus Self Toning Paper " "

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DURABLE

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SOLE IMPORTERS:—

The London, Eastern & American Trading Co.,

SUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Tata Industrial Bank, Ld., Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 12-30 p.m.
Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ld., Extraordinary General Meeting, Rampart Row, 3-30 p.m.
Edward Sassoon Mills, Ld., Extraordinary General Meeting, Rampart Row, 3 p.m.
S. S. Devanha with outward mails of May 13, expected to arrive at midnight.
Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bhiwani Cotton S. and W. Mill Co., Ld., 7 Malharao Wadi, Kalbadevi, 2-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 1.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per. s.s. Devanha will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon.

THURSDAY, June 3

Frawley Comedy Co. opens at the Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	7-10	21-45

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	9-0	20-15
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

MUTTRA DHARAMSALAS CLOSED.

A corespondent wires from Muttra, dated May 29th:—

Owing to the unprecedented application of certain by-laws to the Dharamsalas of Muttra the owners are compelled to close them. Pilgrims are hereby informed that they should make their own arrangements for lodging if they come at all. Efforts made to keep them up have been useless.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The Honorary Secretary of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali acknowledges with grateful thanks the receipt of a 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Note of the face value of Rs. 1,000 from Mr. Sakharam Dattatraya Sahnis of Amraoti, for founding a prize in the name of his deceased son "Ramkrishna," and a sum of Rs. 501 being the subscription for Patronship, from Mrs. Laxmibai Narsimha Thakur of Bandra.

CHAWPATY SANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For weeks past I have observed that household and stable rubbish and dead fish lie rotting on the sandy sea shore at Chaupaty. It is presumably thrown there by fishermen and by persons occupying the houses opposite who should be brought up before the Magistrate for fouling the public health resort. Hundreds of persons—men, women and children—daily go to Chaupaty to breathe fresh sea breeze, whereas they are compelled to inhale the offensive stench emanating from the rubbish. Is it no one's business to remove it? Last Saturday I was hearing an interesting religious sermon on the sands delivered by a Brahmin while all the time I was annoyed by the wind wafting bad smell from the filthy accumulations into my nostrils. And so were the others. It is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will see that the Chaupaty sands—and indeed the whole seashore right up to Colaba—are kept neat and clean.—Yours, etc.,

M.

POLICE HIGHHANDEDNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you ventilate my grievance through your valuable columns by publishing the following few lines?

I was travelling from a place in the Nizam's Dominions to a place in the Bijapur district. On 18th May 1920 I occupied the Local Board Dharmsala at Kalakeri Tal-Sindgi. But the Police Sub-Inspector compelled mee to vacate the said Dharamsala at mid-night and threatened me that he would use physical force if I did not submit to his order. I leave it to the render to imagine what amount of trouble and harassment I had to undergo at such an odd hour owing to highhandedness of the police. Dharamsalas are meant for the public. The rules for the occupation of Dharamsalas are attached in the building. It seems that they are honoured more in the breach than in the observance. Will the Government look into this?—Yours, etc.

H. R. N.

The United Provinces Students' Advisory Committee's report for the past year says the most striking experience of the year under report has been a large number of applications for information with regard to education in the United State of America and Japan. Applications for information numbered over 700 and about 30 students actually sailed. It is gratifying that by far the largest number of students seeking to go to America for education desire to be trained as engineers and doctors or in commerce or agriculture. All such students will find remunerative occupation on their return.

GOVERNMENT & THE PRESS

A REPREHENSIBLE PRACTICE.

"The Hindu" writes:—

We note from the Lahore "Tribune" that the reprehensible practice of high Government officials sending for newspaper editors for the purpose of *samjaoing* and humiliating them on the pretext of their having published anything which had in some way, however remote or insignificant, to do with Government or individual officers and which turned out to be exaggerated, unauthorised or inaccurate in part, is still continued in the Punjab. This practice of silently and contemptuously gagging the Press, it is well-known, was a detested characteristic of the O'Dwyerian regime and we shall be very much surprised indeed if it has the approval of an administrator so different in outlook and ideals from Sir Michael O'Dwyer as Sir Edward Maclagan. The "Tribune" states that an incident, in the nature of a revival of this practice, took place a few days ago. The matter was a very simple one, and the Government had already issued its contradiction which the papers, or most of them, published on that very day. In the circumstances, as the "Tribune" says, unless the administration only wanted to display its authority which none disputed, it was absolutely unnecessary to adopt a procedure which could be justified, if at all, only in the worst of circumstances. We venture to think Sir Edward will not only not approve of this practice, but also take early steps to put a stop to it. In any case, we would commend to His Honour's attention the lesson which Lord Willingdon learnt in Madras after his Lordship's famous lecture to select journalists in this city and by which, we believe, his Lordship has profited not a little. To summon newspaper editors to "advise" or admonish them may perhaps be a convenient means for Government of shutting out inconvenient disclosures and discussions for the time being; but let them not fail to remember, when they think of resorting to this course of persecuting the organs of public opinion, that it is about the worst thing they can do to mar the cordiality of relations that ought to subsist between Government and the public.

A DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S TEMPER.

The "Tribune" publishes the following:—

With reference to the interview which Major Ferrar, the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, had recently with the editors of four local vernacular dallies, Mr. S. M. Habib, Editor, of the daily "Siyasat," had addressed the following letter to the Deputy Commissioner:—

Office at the "Daily Siyasat,"
Lahore, May 20th, 1920.

Dear Sir,—I do not think you have forgotten the regrettable incident of the 15th instant. You sent for me and the Editor of three other local dallies that day and asked us the reason of publishing a news that happened to be a hoax. Although the papers like the "London Times" are often a prey to such hoaxes you were so angry that we had published this news that suddenly and without any reason you raised your voice to the highest pitch and called us "Villains and Badmashes."

A few minutes later you expressed your regret and took your words back. That was kind of you and I thank you for the same. But there is no reason to believe that in future under such circumstances you will not abuse me or will not use such words. When you spoke these words you were speaking to me and, though you used the words generally, I think they were particularly addressed to me.

Therefore, it pains me to inform you Sir, that in future I will not attend your Court if called upon to do so until and unless I am assured that you will treat me like a human being.

Orders of the Government (if any) may be communicated to me in writing or through some other official.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) S. M. HABIB,
Editor.

The "Tribune of Lahore writes:—

The editor of the "Seasat," who was one of the four journalists recently summoned to a personal interview in his court by the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, in connection with the publication in their papers of a statement which the Government has since contradicted, has now addressed a letter to the Deputy Commissioner intimating that in view of the abusive language which the latter had employed in regard to him at the interview he would not in future respond to such invitations unless an assurance was given to him that the experience of the last interview would not be repeated, and requesting that if the Government had any orders for him, they might be communicated by letter or through some other official. So far as the charge of using abusive language is concerned, we purposely refrained from referring to it on the last occasion, because the Deputy Commissioner, according to our information, more than once expressed his regret for having indulged in such language. For the same reason we would say nothing in regard to it on the present occasion. But the very fact that such language could be used on such an occasion is, to our mind, both a sufficient justification for the action taken by the editor of the "Seasat," and a lesson and a warning to the Government itself. It was time our officials realised that the editors of newspapers are persons quite as respectable as the highest among themselves and that to treat them as common felons, as they sometimes are treated, is not the best way either of winning their own heart or the heart of the people whom they endeavour to to serve. The trouble would be entirely avoided if the Government abandoned its present thoroughly discredited method of dealing with the Press, and substituted in its place the more formal and in every way more suitable method of communicating its views by letters. We do hope this will be done.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

SENATE'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

It may be remembered that the Calcutta University Commission, in making certain important recommendations regarding Agricultural education in Bengal, had said that there should be a departmental school of agriculture in the University of Calcutta organised, first, on modest lines, and making use, as far as possible, of existing sources. The Sadler Commission also recommended that the school should have attached to it a demonstration and experimental farm in the neighbourhood of the city, and it should work in close relations with the Government institute of agriculture which it is proposed to establish. The Government of Bengal, after considering the proposals, informed the Calcutta University that they approved of the Commission's proposals except in one respect, namely, that they did not consider the existence of a University farm essential to the working of the scheme.

NEED OF UNIVERSITY FARM.

The Senate of the Calcutta University, at its meeting held this afternoon, has passed the following resolution:—

"That the Senate is not prepared to accept the proposed modification of the recommendation of the Commission. That in the opinion of the Senate, it is essential that the University should have a farm to enable the University to undertake agricultural instruction and that such farm should be situate in a place within easy reach of Calcutta, that in view of the princely contributions made by Sir Taraknath Palit and Sir Rashbehary Ghose for the promotion of scientific and technological instruction (including agricultural), the Senate is of opinion that the Government should liberally provide funds to enable the University to undertake agricultural instruction on an adequate scale. That, in the opinion of the Senate, the proposed institute in the vicinity of Calcutta. But place near Calcutta as contemplated by the Sadler Commission, and that the establishment of the proposed institute at Dacca could not render the foundation of another institute in the visinity of Calcutta. But even though Government decide otherwise the University will be prepared to cooperate with the Government in granting such degrees as students of the institute may deserve by their training."

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

CLOSE OF BIRTHDAY SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, May 29.

Sirdar Kantaraj Urs, Dewan, in the course of his address at the close of the birthday session of the Mysore Legislative Assembly said:—

There is considerable difficulty that has to be overcome before secondary and university education can be made free in the State. The total proportion of scholars undergoing secondary and higher education is less than 3 per cent. of the total school-going population of the state and about one-third of them already enjoy either free education or are in receipt of scholarships. As against this the rural population of the State contribute about Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 4 lakhs in some form or other towards the maintenance of the village elementary schools. You will admit that this burden must be first removed before Government takes upon itself all expenses in connection with higher education. As you are aware Government have forgone a revenue of rupees one lakh and a half in making middle school education free, and I am afraid I cannot promise any further relinquishment of revenue derived from higher education until elementary education is everywhere free and well-established. The question of opening separate schools for Panchamas and of withdrawing the order throwing open Government schools to all classes of his Highness' subjects was discussed with great ability. I am glad that the opposition to the order was mainly based on the grounds of expediency and of unpreparedness of public opinion. Every member who spoke on the subject agreed as to the principles of justice on which the order is based. The Government feel that that it is their duty to educate public opinion and it is impossible for them to recede from the position they have felt bound to take.

REPEAL OF THE PRESS ACT.

The repeal of the Press Act was urged with great eloquence and ability. It was stated that if the Act were repealed it will be immediately followed by the establishment of an English daily in the State. The implication raised was met by several members themselves who stated that they did not believe that Government would ever take action under the Act. "As you are aware" said the Dewan, "although it is 12 years since the regulation was introduced, in not a single instance has any action been taken under it although one paper discontinued publication as a protest. A number of papers have been started since the enactment of the Press Act. I may assure you that Government do not lightly propose to employ the power conferred by the regulation, except in cases of grave necessity. I do not believe the existence of the Press Act is by any means a hindrance to sound journalistic enterprise. It was only in April, 1918, a quasi-judicial enquiry was ordered to be instituted before action was taken under the Press Act. Government will, however, see what modifications, if any, may be made in the Act with a view to making it less drastic.

His Honour Sir Harcourt Butler has accepted with thanks the offer of a donation of half a lakh of rupees by Lieut.-Col. Kanta Prasad I.M.S., Superintendent of the Central Jail, Myangmya, Burma, formerly of the U. P. towards the residential university for Allahabad.

D'ANNUNZIO TAKES KAVELAJ VILLAGE.

JUGO-SLAVIA'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. Midnight, May 30.

PARIS.—The "Petit Parisien" declares that D'Annunzio has taken the Yugo-Slav village of Kavelaj near Fiume. Jugo-Slavia has intimated to Italy and the Allies that she will forcibly resist the act of violence.

REPORTERS' MESSAGES.

TRANSMITTED BY WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. Midnight, May 30.

For the first time in the history of journalism reporters' messages have been despatched by wireless telephony.

"The Daily Mail" is successfuly picking up reports from Chelmsford.

LORD FRENCA'S "FREEDOM" WITHDRAWN.

LONDONDERY CORPORATION'S RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. Midnight, May 30.

The Londonderry Corporation by 19 votes to 16 has passed a resolution expunging the name of Lord French from the roll of freemen.

ITALIANS OCCUPY DURAZZO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. Midnight, May 30.

The "Journal" learns from Zurich that the Italians have occupied Durazzo and have taken over the administration of the town in consequence of the murder of several Italians at Durazzo.

SALE OF CAPTURED GOLD TO ENGLAND.

BOLSHEVIK TRADE DELEGATION'S INTENTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 30.

It is believed that one of the objects of the Bolshevik Trade Delegation is to obtain permission to sell captured gold to England.

"The Times" declares that to permit of such sale would be a condonation of the robbery of French and British creditors of Russia, and, indirectly, equivalent to the recognition of the legitimacy of the Soviet Government.

WHEAT AND RYE CROPS OF U.S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., May 30.

It is estimated that the winter yield of wheat in the United States will be fifty-nine million quarters being sixty-six per cent. of last year's yield, of winter rye nine million quarters equivalent to ninety per cent. and Argentine maize crop thirty million quarters equivalent to one hundred and fifteen per cent.

INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 30.

The International Law Association at Portsmouth has passed a resolution advocating examination by the League of Nations of the project for an International police force.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., May 30.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says:—The rise in price on the 22nd was due to inquiry from China for forward delivery. Cash silver has not been in much request as India is now the only likely buyer for prompt delivery is quite out of market. The fall in price to-day is due to less inquiry from China the movement of the United States exchange in favour of Britain and plentiful supplies of silver from the Continent.

DEATH OF NASRULLAH KHAN.

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 30.

Report has been received in London of the death of Nasrullah Khan, brother of the late Amir of Afghanistan.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris.—The Railwaymen's Federation has decided to resume work.

A Berlin message states that Government has requisitioned the whole of 1920 crop of oats, rye, wheat, and barley.

Paris.—The Chamber voting on the interpellation regarding the Hythe Conference has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 535 votes to 68.

The executive of the National Union of Railwaymen has considered the refusal of Irish members to handle munitions and decided to refer the matter to a special meeting of the Tripple Alliance.

G.I.P. STRIKE ENDS.

MEN TO RESUME WORK TO-DAY.

EXPLANATION AND AGREEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

May 30.

The Secretary, G. I. P. Railway issues the following memo of the meeting between the representatives of the Railway workshops' men and the Superintendent Loco and Carriage department, which took place on Saturday resulting in the men's decision to resume work on Monday:

A deputation consisting of five representatives of the men from each department (Loco and Carriage and Wagon) waited on the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents at Parel soon after noon on Saturday.

The men were informed that before discussing the alleged grievances, it was necessary that they should give an undertaking of good behaviour and avoid such demonstrations as have taken place. This they said they were willing to promise on behalf of their fellow-workers.

THEIR GRIEVANCES.

They were then asked to state their grievances and give the reasons for their unreasonable action. They said that owing to delay in the publication of the new rates of pay some had become anxious as to any increase whilst others believed they were not to get anything.

The new rates were explained to the men and several examples were quoted showing how the differen categories were benefitted. The working out of the rates to apply to such a large number, must, it was explained, necessarily take time as it was to be remembered that every case had to be gone into. They have already been told the new rates are to be retrospective from 1st September 1919 and all arrears will be paid with the pay for June. It was hoped that the work would be finished next week.

The deputation expressed heir satisfaction at the explanations given and also their regret that some unruly portion of the staff had been guilty of riotous conduct.

A request was then made by the deputation that the break in service due to a former strike should be condoned. It was explained that discretion in this matter did not rest with the company. The rules regarding gratuties are laid down by Government and in this matter explicit.

The men expressed their willingness to abide by the new rates and asked that the shops might be reopened on Monday with an additional request that information as to what the men will get under the new scale might be published by Wednesday next. This was agreed to and the deputation withdrew after thanking the Superintendents.

SUNDAY'S MASS MEETING.

MEN ACCEPT SETTLEMENT TERMS.

A mass meeting of the G. I. P. Railway strike was held on Sunday Mr. S. H. Jhabwala presiding to decide whether to rejoin work on Monday or not. The men were anxious to know the decision arrived at by the deputation on Saturday and Mr. Jhabwala explained the situation. The average increase which the men would now get is 20 per cent or an increase of 35 per cent in all. The increased arrears due to them from September 1st 1919 would be paid to them on Wednesday next. Mr. Bell of the Parel Workshops was sympathetically disposed towards the men as also Mr. McLean. Mr. Bell had consented to put up a notice marking the increase which would be obtained in concrete cases. The Railway Company were unable to continue the gratuity stopped since 1917. The speaker said it was therefore advisable to approach the Government on the question. The best thing for the men to do at present was to resume work forthwith and accept what was given.

The men unanimously agreed to rejoin work on Monday and a resolution was passed to the effect.

Other also addressed the meeting. Many new men joined the Workmen's Union. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

MADRAS E. S. CORPORATION STRIKE.

MEN GIVEN NOTICE OF DISMISSAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 29.

The strike of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation employees is still continuing. The management have issued the following notice:

The employees of this Company, who have absented themselves without leave since the afternoon of the 25th instant, are informed that they are dismissed from the service of the company unless they can show legitimate reason for such absence. The Company is now engaging new permanent hands, and applications will be considered from former employees of good character. Applications should be made at once if employment is desired, as the Company will not show any preference to old employees if sufficient applications have already been received."

The men of oil installations, who returned to work recently after a prolonged strike, have again struck work, and are holding out.

GENERAL DYER'S CRIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If any man deserved to be hanged it is General Dyer on his own admissions. According to his proclamation he distinctly announced that force would be used in dispersing assemblies *if necessary*. This is the qualification. He was, therefore, not entitled to employ force till he had ascertained and determined that force would be necessary. Everyone who was acquainted with is proclamation was entitled to be assured that no official would use force against them unless they declined to disperse upon being required to do so. General Dyer confesses that force was not necessary, and that he could disperse the assembly without force. Under the circumstances if he had fired only one shot and killed one man he would be guilty in law of deliberate murder. Officials are not exempt from the ordinary operations of law. General Dyer can be charged with murder by any citizen either in the Courts at Amritsar or wherever he now resides in England. It would be desirable to have a judicial decision on the merits of a massacre more monstrous and brutal than the massacres of Glencoe, Lieut. Brice or Lt. Bartholemew.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

MYSORE PRESS ACT.

DEWAN'S PROMISE TO CONSIDER AMENDMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 29.

The birthday session of the Mysore Representative Assembly concluded sittings to-day. Sirdar Kantaraj Urs made a lengthy speech in the course of which he promised consideration of an amendment of the Mysore Press Act to make it less drastic.

TRAGEDY AT AGRA.

POLICE CONSTABLE SHOOTS TWO PERSONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, May 29.

A police constable shot a woman and another constable causing death to both persons from motives of jealousy and revenge, and stood out in the open with his rifle and some cartridges threatening to shoot anyone who approached him. A large crowd assembled, but no one dared to approach the murderer. At this juncture Mr. Nethersole, the Magistrate, and Mr. Eyre, Superintendent of Police, arrived on the scene and approached the man calling upon him to surrender, which he did.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE.

NOW TO BE CHARGED RE. 1 PER WORD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 29.

In a Press Communique dated 12th Feb., the Government of India announced that in view of the rise of rupee, sterling exchange charge on foreign telegrams to Europe had been reduced from Re. 1/4 to Re. 1 per word.

Cable rates to all other countries in telegraphic communication with India has now been revised on the same basis and the reduced rates will be brought into effect on June 7th.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 30.

The sea continues to be rough at Colombo but rainfall has decreased in South India and monsoon has not broken yet. Another western disturbance has given nearly general rain in North Baluchistan and Sind. Rain has also fallen locally in Lower Burma and Orissa and at a few stations in Gujrat Malabar South-east Madras and on North Madras coast.

The chief amounts are: Harnai one inch; Quetta, Kalat, Dalbandin a quarter; Jacobad a half; Mount Abu three and Ahmedabad a quarter.

Forecast: Decrease of rain in Baluchistan and extension into Rajputana.

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SOLDIERS CHILDREN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 29.

The Punjab Government have introduced a scheme by which children of all soldiers, who were on active service during the last war, will be enabled to obtain free primary education and allowances for incidental charges and substantial scholarships and concessions in secondary and college stages.

ARMENIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

The second anniversary of the Armenian Independence Day was celebrated by the Armenian community of Calcutta last night.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
...Monday, May 31, 1920.

UNREPENTANT.

Among the unerring instincts of the bureaucracy must be reckoned the gift of choosing what, from their point of view, are the proper men to constitute committees. The selection of the Hunter Committee by Lord Chelmsford's Government must have given them qualified satisfaction in the end. Still, the fact that it was not a Royal Commission, but of their own packing must have been a matter of congratulation as they received the two reports of the Hunter Committee. Three Indians, counted safe men and of their choosing, found it impossible to agree with the majority. They refused to agree that the disorders amounted to open rebellion; they could not bring themselves to accept that martial law was necessary; and, notwithstanding their anxiety to make every allowance for the exaggerated difficulties of the authorities, they could not minimise the flagrant oppression which was exercised by way of reprisals. The Government of India exploit to the utmost the racial partisanship, which enabled the majority to declare that open rebellion existed and that Martial Law was necessary in the Punjab. The European members obviously succumbed to racial feelings and political exigencies, and on the basis of the preordained majority, the Government wrote their despatch. Even their ideal fellow-member in Council refused to agree with his colleagues on the main conclusions. We congratulate Mr. Shafi on the undependent view he took of the main issues. The Government of India make much of the "conditions" that prevailed in the Punjab; but if there was any man, who with direct knowledge would couple consideration for local difficulties; it was the Hon. Mr. Shafi. The fantastic story that open rebellion existed was made after the colossal carnage of Jallianawalla. Without the shelter of martial law, the action of the authorities subsequent to the subsidence of disturbances would have been—in law—infinitely more monstrous than it proved itsef to be. Open rebellion existed in the brain of the authorities and the majority were at pains to circumvent the essentials of open rebellion, to make the sly and unargued allegation that there was "a movement which had started in rioting and become a rebellion that might have rapidly developed into a revolution." This rhetorical fraud is really, in Colonel Johnson's phraseology, the one brain-wave of the European majority. Against the flippant misuse of words like this, the facts are overwhelming. The "one decisive action" that crushed the rebellion had been accomplished when martial law was proclaimed. What of subsidiary troubles in the districts? Mr. Shafi is definite that open rebellion never existed and there was no justification in consequence for the proclamation of martial law; "besides, before the date on which martial law was, in these districts, actually enforced, the disturbances had been quelled with the assistance of the military and, in consequence, there was no justification for enforcement or maintenance of martial law on these days and after." Mr. Shafi's dissent is a crushing reply to the namby-pamby rubbish that none of the disturbances had been provoked by the criminal folly of the authorities, who plume themselves on the virtues of Jallianwalla. "He rejects the theory that General Dyer's action saved the situation in the Punjab and averted a rebellion on a scale similar to that of the mutiny. In his opinion the disturbances on and after the 14th of April in the districts of Gujranwalla, Gujrat and Lyallpur were the results of the commotion caused by the Jallianwalla affair." It should have been surprising if the echo of the ruthless massacre had not excited the people, and incidentally afforded the authorities excuse for the panic of "widespread" disturbances: It is tragic that the occurrence of one hideous atrocity should have given occasion for the "intensive kultur" of martial law elsewhere.

A minor issue which the valiant peevishness of the Government of India had magnified into a huge grievance may here be disposed of. The despatch professes to refute a "libel;" which is that the Government of India had been anxious to conceal the details. They quote from a speech of the Secretary of State in May that an enquiry was intended. They say that they got General Dyer's account only in August. We have only two questions to ask by way of reply. If General Dyer's account had been received in August, how is it that Mr. Montagu complained that he knew of the story of Jallianwalla from the newspapers only in December? Who was responsible for the concealment of details on so abominable an outrage from the Minister answerable to Parliament? Secondly, is it or is it not the fact that the Government of India fought against the proposal of a public enquiry? If the questions are answered without reservation, the story of concealment may be profitably pursued. The despatch unctuously says that "it is no doubt a matter for regret that without resort to a formal enquiry, full knowledge of what actually occurred should not have been general earlier." With General Dyer's honest submission in their custody, the Government of India cannot lament the fact without self-reproach. Now, let us turn to the tone and contents of the despatch. It is not possible to review the whole of it, but a few facts call for open comment. The tone is that of a party conscious of guilt in the discharge of responsibility, alert on owning up the admissions of the majority, anxious to the utmost to defend itself and its agents, and uneasy at the prospect of serious criticism. The process is merely that of summing up evidence, with favourable embellishments of findings. The Government of India are compelled to impugn their own impartiality in discussing the necessity of martial law. "In considering", they say, "the necessity of the declaration of martial law, it is difficult for the Government of India to take an entirely detached view." If that was so, they ought not to have appointed their own nominees to discover a fact on the merits of which they could not be free from prejudice; for detachment of view, they never had. They flee for refuge to their own majority, who, as we said, said ditto to the main expedients of the Government of India. Here a word must be said both in partial exoneration and condemnation of the Government of India. They reproduce a wireless message they received on the 14th April, that is after the decisive stroke of General Dyer and the tremor of the outlying areas. The wireless says: "State of open rebellion exists in parts of the districts of Lahore and Amritsar." Granting they had been obliged to concur in the declaration of martial law by the panicky fabrications of the message, the question arises whether they were absolved from the responsibility of terminating it or urging its termination, when the aforesaid "rebellion" had been ended, and of asking for prompt and full information regarding the facts of "open rebellion." The minority point to the plea of Simla that martial law should cease with necessity as against the protests of local authorities respecting such irrelevant details of reprisal like the need of netting as many as possible in summary courts and tribunals and the desirability of continuing martial law for monetary exactions. The Government of India were shilly-shallying out of deference to what was civilian clamour from the Punjab.

And let it be remembered that, in spite of the crisis, the prolongation of martial law and the cry of oppressed people, the Viceroy never thought of descending to the plains to ascertain whether the reported outrages, now proved true, did not require the check, if not of his civilian authority, at least of his influence as head of the administration and guardian of his Majesty's subjects. He dug his toes in Simla and remained there. What have the majority to say about it? They exonerate the Government of India in the matter of martial law, their authority being, the local Government who in turn are obligingly justified. The minority condemn the mismanagement of the local Government who deliberately interpreted that acts of "waging war against the King" —in its legal sense—amounted to open rebellion. Here the accommodation of the majority makes the local Government safe! With all respect to the Government of India, we ought to say that the admission of "waging war," according to the Penal Code, does not in any way detract from the conclusion that Martial Law had been unnecessary. "Waging war" was punishable by prosecution and was punished by fantastic tribunals whose decisions the Government of India, more on account of their absurdity than clemency, changed. We wish joy to the Government of India in the shelter of the majority who only mildly censure the questionable prolongation of martial law, and on their incongruous interpretation of "waging war." Nervous possibly of the censure of the Imperial Government about the easy surrender of civil authority to the military for the restoration of order, the Government of India express a regret which is also a condemnation of culpable mismanagement. Regarding the 12th of April in Amritsar, they say: "We think, however, it is to be regretted that the civil authorities considered it incumbent upon them, before the proclamation of martial law, to hand over control to the military in such terms as to suggest that they did not intend to exercise supervision or guidance over the action of the military commander." Regrets are all very well now, but it is the people who have suffered by the informal usurpation by soldiers of power that ought to have been exercised by the civil authorities. The ravings of civil officials that "revenge will be taken on you and your children" however, express the temper of civilian officials as well. The causes of the trouble the despatch discusses with characterstic errors. "False rumours" on the Rowlatt Bill: the agitation of the people; the offer of Satyagraha, that scarcely touched the Punjab; the belated output of propaganda to "contradict false rumours;" and things of this kind which never affect the conduct of the authorities are pieced together as the egregious account of causes. The story of misrepresentations of an Act that was too bad for any misrepresentation, is still the burden of their song. The folly of provoking an agitation by un-British legislation against the vehement protests of the people and the worse folly of chartering Sir Michael O'Dwyer as generalissimo for the quelling of constitutional agitation—these do not occur to the Government of India; nor do they remember the prolonged supineness with which they trusted to the discretion of the Punjab authorities who had precipitated a state of militarist anarchism with bitter animus against Indians, because they were Indians. The despatch shows grudging admissions of unwashable error; but of real softening of the heart there is little, as indeed their absurd eulogy of Sir Michael O'Dwyer proves. "New Era," with glorifications of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, must have a strange meaning for Simla.

Notes of the Day.

"Blackguardly."

The Associated Press had informed us that the "Englishman" had entered a strong protest in favour of its hero, General Dyer. We were waiting to see the strength of the protest, but we are disappointed to find that it was caddish twaddle which had impressed the correspondent of the Associated Press. There is a reference to "the blackguardly attacks that have been made on General Dyer by a Bombay journal". Abuse by the "Englishman" being a tribute to moral sense, we were at first inclined to claim it for ourselves, but we are compelled to infer that the compliment was earned by the "Times of India." The Hunter majority as well as the Government of India were forced to conclude that the murderous attack of General Dyer resulted in "unnecessary loss of life." The word massacre was avoided out of deference to the prestige and good name of British rule. The "Englishman" would not accept even the modest estimate of the majority and the Government of India. It professes to boil down the issue in two questions: Did General Dyer's action have the result anticipated? And if it did, did the means justify the end? The answer to the questions happens to be in the negative, and if the "Englishman" is dissatisfied, it ought to appeal to the authority of General Bissing. The argument of the "Englishman" is obsolete after the exigencies of the Indemnity Act.

Murder Most Foul.

What is the ground for presuming that if General Dyer had been content with half the slaughter, the "result anticipated" would not have come to pass? If General Dyer had taken more ammunition and continued the slaughter for another half hour in view of the "fine target", the "anticipated result" might have been identical and the "Englishman" would have been in fawning admiration of the General, even as it is to-day. The journal agrees with the theory of creating a "wide impression", in spite of British condemnation. And again it proudly declares that Sir Michael O'Dwyer has "definitely placed on record" the view that the massacre was "the decisive factor in the crushing of the rebellion." And greater authority than Sir Michael there is, of course, none. The Hunter Committee, the Government of India and the Imperial Government are quite a formidable combination, but the "Englishman", in spite of the racial bias of all, is unaffected and unashamed. And this is the journal which is proclaimed to have been "strong", when it could only be described by the epithet which it flung on a contemporary! When in 1865, women were flogged and outraged in Jamaica some people of the "Englishman" breed praised it as having "struck terror into their husbands and brothers. This is what a historan wrote in reply: "One cannot better deal with this argument than by pushing it a little further. Suppose the burning alive of a few women and children seemed likely to have a deterrent effect on dislayal husbands and fathers generally, would it not be well nigh to light the pile? What would the torture and death of a score of women and children be, when compared with a bloodshed which such a timely example might avert? Yet any sane man would answer that rather than that he would brave any risk; and so we get to the end of the argument at once". The trouble of the "Englishman" is sheer moral lunacy.

A perfidious libel.

As to the criticism that firing was too long, the "Englishman" replies: "As to the second (criticism), firing was long, it has been said, though this has not come out in evidence, that *this was due to the fact*, that the troops engaged—they were Indian troops, Gurkhas and Baluchis—would not cease fire when ordered to." Thus we are told that Indian troops performed the massacre dispite the protest of General Dyer. It is a serious libel on the troops, but the "Englishman" is, like Sir Michael O'Dwyer, only "not immune from criticism." The gallant General, whose only distinction as a human being, was his outspokenness, never alluded to the disobedience of his men. But the trick is patent. The responsibility of the carnage is, in sneaking fashion, passed on to Indian depravity. The Government of India say: "Reviewing the situation as a whole, we desire to express our great appreciation of the admirable conduct of the troops who were employed in the suppression of the outbreak." But it is alleged that at "the decisive action" Indian troops, in a sudden accession of blood-thirstiness, disobeyed the orders of the protesting Dyer, and caused the shambles of Jallianwalla. It is an old trick this, to libel Indians when the responsibility for foul play becomes odious, and it is due to the Indian troops that Indian as they are, the Commander-in-Chief should refute the libel. It is a perfidious attempt to transfer responsibility.

America and Peace Treaty.

The tug of war between President Wilson and his opponents in Congress is taking more and more definite turns and the result is bound vitally to affect the issues in the presidential election next year. Dr. Wilson has vetoed the Republican peace resolution, which was adopted by both the Houses, and unless his opponents cave in in time, the issues will constitute the principal plank in the Democratic programme next year. That the House of Representatives has failed to override the President's veto shows that American opinion is still hesitating before finally washing its hands of the Versailles Treaty. It is unfortunate that the deadlock in the relations of Washington with the League of Nations Council should deprive the latter of the valuable cooperation of the former in the settlement of the outstanding post-war problems. The division of opinion on the question of the acceptance of the mandate for Armenia is but a natural sequel to the unsettled outlook of the United States towards European and Asiatic problems. The United States after its experiences of war is feeling like a cat which has burnt its mouth with hot milk.

Legalised Robbery.

At a recent session of the Asiatic Inquiry Commission held in Durban, Mr. J. A. Polkinghorne, "Protector of Indian Immigrants," being asked whether a large number of Indians in South Africa would avail themselves of opportunities to return to India for good, stated that they would do so if greater shipping facilities were available and also if they were allowed to take their gold with them. Mr. Polkinghorne referred to the Customs regulation which prevented Indians from taking their jewellery with them. The following questions and answers then followed:

Mr. Stuart: Does witness know any instances of jewellery being taken away from Indians by the Government when they were proceeding back to India?

Witness: Yes, on the last ship I think.

Mr. Stuart: What happened to the jewellery?—It was confiscated I think by the Customs.

Mr. Baxter: On what grounds?

Witness: On the ground that it was gold coin melted down. One particular woman was warned by us not to attempt to return to India with jewellery she had valued at £150 (two bracelets) but she attempted to board the ship, and the bracelets were confiscated. She sailed and left the jewellery behind.

It now transpires that the personal jewellery of a large number of Indians, who recently sailed from South Africa for good per s.s. Umhloti, was confiscated by the customs authorities there. We ask if in any other country calling itself civilised an act of such monstrous injustice would be permitted.

An Instructive Sidelight.

Most of the Indians who were forcibly robbed thus of their personal belongings had been offered free passages by the Union Government as an inducement to leave South Africa for good and the money which went to make the jewellery had been earned by the sweat of their brow for several years. And yet, the "civilised" Government of South Africa does not hesitate to rob them of their hard-earned savings even when they were about to shake the dust off their feet from the land for ever! If it is not legalised robbery we do not know how to describe the process. Our readers are aware that the importation of gold in India, whether in coin or bullion, is prohibited by the Government of India. In these circumstances what are Indians of South Africa to do when they wish to return to India? Should they leave all their savings behind them in South Africa, for the benefit of the Government which has treated them so kindly? The action of the South African Government provides an instructive commentary on the interim recommendation of the Commission, cabled this morning, that "facilities" be given to Indians desirous of returning to India. The Government of India owe it to our countrymen in South Africa to make an emphatic protest against the unjust confiscation of the jewellery of Indians by the customs authorities and they must see to it that an end is put to this objectionable practice. Whatever jewellery has been already confiscated must be restored to the owners.

A correspondent writes from under date May 28:—

On their way back from Mahableshwar to Poona last afternoon his Excellency and his party arrived at Shirwal, the headquarters of the Taluka, entrusted to Shrimant Babasaheb Yuaraj of Bhor. Shrimant Babasaheb cordially received and enbtertained his Excellency and the party with tea in the Traveller's Bunglow. Afterward the guests were garlanded and photographed. They then went to Poona at 5-10 being highly pleased.

"JALLIANWALA MASSACRE"

RESULT OF "DELIBERATE" & "DETERMINED RESOLUTION."

"NO REBELLION WAS TO BE CRUSHED."

DYER'S "INHUMAN AND UN-BRITISH METHOD."

We publish below chapter IV of the Minority Report on the firing at the Jallianwala Bagh. In the course of their review the Indian members say:—"The story of this indiscriminate killing of innocent people not engaged in committing any acts of violence, but assembled in a meeting, has undoubtedly produced such a deep impression throughout the length and breadth of the country, so prejudicial to the British Government, that it would take a good deal and a long time to rub it out. The action of General Dyer as well as some acts of the martial law administration to be referred to hereafter, have been compared to the acts of "frightfulness" committed by some of the German military commanders during the war in Belgium and France.

They further state: There was no rebellion to be crushed. We fell that General Dyer by adopting an inhuman and un-British method of dealing with subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor, has done great disservice to the interest of British rule in India.

1. What the military authorities did at Amritsar up to the declaration of martial law is, as has already been observed, taken by the Punjab Government as done in the aid of the civil authority and they say that such action will be governed by sections 130-31 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The action of the civil authorities, in asking the Officer Commanding "to consider himself in charge of the military situation and to take such steps as he thought necessary to re-establish civil control," it may be argued, amounted to the establishment of *de facto* martial law, but for the purposes of judging the Jallianwala Bagh incident, it is immaterial whether General Dyer was acting merely in aid of the civil powers or on his own initiative as the Military Commander at a place where *de facto* martial law existed. On the morning of the 13th of April, General Dyer issued a proclamation, the relevant portion of which order for this purpose is as follows:—

"No procession of any kind is permitted to parade the streets in the city or any part of the city or outside it at any time. Any such processions or gatherings of four men will be looked upon as unlawful assembly and will be dispersed by force of arms if necessary."

2. It, appears that this proclamation was promulgated by General Dyer himself who went to certain parts of the town with the *naib-tahsildar* and others. The people were collected at certain places by beat of drum and the proclamation was made known to them in the vernacular; printed copies of the Urdu translaion of the proclamation were also distributed. There was produced before us a map of the city with the route followed by General Dyer and the places at which the proclamation was promulgated marked on the map. There is no doubt, on this map and other evidence placed before us, that the proclamation was insufficiently promulgated, important portions of the town having been left out. The number of people who could have heard the proclamation promulgated is put down at 8 to 10,000 people; the total population of the city is put down at 160,000 to 170,000. There was a large influx of people from outside owing to the *Baisakhi* fair which is an important religious festival; and there was also a cattle fair. The reason for this insufficient promulgation is given in the evidence of Mr. Plomer, Deputy Superintendent of Police:—

Q.—You thought that was sufficient notice for a town like Amritsar to give of an important proclamation?

A.—I did not think anything. When it was too hot to walk in the city I took the nearest route out.

Q.—You did not suggest to the General that a longer time might be given?

A.—No. When we got to the Majid *mandir* the General remarked that it was getting too hot for the troops so I took the route to Lohgar Gate.

Q.—And then this proclamation was stopped?

A.—Yes.

PROCLAMATION.

No attempt was made to put up printed copies of the proclamation at the entrances of the Jallianwala Bagh although it is said, as will be seen hereafter, that it was the place where a number of public meetings had previously been held. General Dyer returned to his camp at Ram Bagh at 12-40 p.m., and on his arrival there he learnt that a big meeting was going to be held at Jallianwala Bagh at 4-30 p.m. It appears that General Dyer, as soon as he heard about the contemplated meeting, made up his mind to go there with troops and fire. He intended to fire upon them with machine-guns, but he was unable to use machine-guns owing to the accident of his being unable to take the armoured cars into the narrow entrances leading to the Bagh. When he took the machine-guns with him he did not know of this difficulty as he had never seen the place before. Similarly, if he had more troops available than the 50 he had, according to him, he would have ordered all of them to fire. When he reached there, he saw a large meeting of people squatting on the ground and being addressed by a person from a small platform. The number of those attending the meeting are varyingly estimated from 15,000 to 20,000, but General Dyer at the time believed it to be 5,000 or 6,000. He put 25 Baluchis and 25 Gurkhas on the raised ground at the entrance and without giving any warning or asking the people to disperse, immediately opened fire at the people in the meeting who were at a distance of 100 to 150 yards. The people, as soon as the first shots were fired, began to run away through the few exits the place has got, but General Dyer continued firing till the ammunition ran short. In all 1,650 rounds were fired, and the casualties have now been ascertained to be at least 379 killed and about 1,200 wounded.

DETERMINED RESOLUTION.

His was not the case of a person who had to take a quick decision on a sudden emergency. After he received the information about the contemplated meeting he had four hours to think before he started to go to Jallianwala, he took half an hour to reach there and he arrived there with his mind already made up as to the action he was going to take. His action was in accordance with a determined resolution that he had deliberately arrived at.

In the report he made on the 25th August, 1919, to the General Staff, 16th Division, General Dyer says: "I fired and continued to fire till the crowd dispersed; and I considered that this is the least amount of firing which would produce the necessary moral and widespread effect it was my duty to produce if I was to justify my action. If more troops had been at hand the casualties would have been greater in proportion. "It was no longer a question of merely dispersing the crowd;" but one of producing a sufficient moral effect, from a military point of view, not only on those who were present but more specially throughout the Punjab. There could be no question of undue severity." Then in the evidence before us, General Dyer said:—

Q.—I think you had an opertunity to make up your mind while you were marching to decide what was the right course. You came to the conclusion that if there really was a meeting, the right thing for you would be to fire upon them straightaway?

A.—I had made up my mind. I was only wondering whether I should do it or I should not.

Q.—No question of having your forces attacked entered into your consideration at all?

A.—No. The situation was very, very serious. I had made up my mind that I would do all men to death if they were going to continue the meeting."

Q.—Does it or does it not come to this; you thought that some striking act would be desirable to make people not only in Amritsar but elsewhere to consider their position more correctly?

A.—Yes. I had to do something very strong.

Q.—You commenced firing the moment you had got your men in position?

A.—Yes.

Q.—The crowd had begun to go away when you continued firing?

A.—Yes.

Q.—The crowd were making an effort to go away by some of the entrances at the further end of the Bagh?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You put your pickets one to the right and one to the left of the entrance. Towards some places the crowd was getting thicker than other places?

A.—They did.

Q.—From time to time you changed your firing and directed it to places where the crowds were thickest?

A.—That is so.

Q.—Is that so?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And for the reasons you have explained to us you had made up your mind to open fire at the crowd for having assembled at all?

A.—Quite right.

Q.—When you heard of the contemplated meeting at 12-40 you made up your mind that if the meeting was going to be held you would go and fire?

A.—When I heard that they were coming and collecting I did not at first believe that they were coming, but if they were coming to defy my authority, and really to meet after all I had done that morning, I had made up my mind that I would fire immediately in order to save the military situation. The time had come now when we should delay no longer. If I had delayed any longer I was liable for court-martial.

Q.—Supposing the passage was sufficient to allow the armoured cars to go in would you have opened fire with the machine-guns?

A.—I think, probably, yes.

Q.—In that case the casualties would have been very much higher?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you did not open fire with the machine-guns simply by the accident of the armoured cars not being able to get in?

A.—I have answered you. I have said if they had been there the probability is that I would have opened fire with them.

Q.—With the machine-guns straight?

A.—With the machine-guns.

Q.—I gather generally from what you put in your report that your idea in taking this action was really to strike terror? That is what you say. It was no longer a question of dispersing the crowd but one of producing a sufficient moral effect.

A.—If they disobeyed my orders it showed that there was complete defiance of law, that there was something much more serious behind it than I imagined, that therefore these were rebels, and I must not treat them with gloves on. They had come to fight if they defied me, and I was going to give them a lesson.

Q.—I take it that your idea in taking that action was to strike terror?

A.—Call it what you like. I was going to punish them. My idea from the military point of view was to make a wide impression.

Q.—To strike terror not only in the city of Amritsar, but throughout the Punjab?

A.—Yes, throughout the Punjab. I wanted to reduce their *morale;* the *morale* of the rebels.

WANTED TO REDUCE THE *MORALE* OF REBELS.

Q.—Did you observe that after the firing was opened, there were a number of people who lay on the ground in order to save themselves?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And your men continued to fire on these people who were lying on the ground?

A.—I probably selected another target. were running at the time and I directed them to fire, and sometimes I stopped firing and re-directed the firing on other targets. The firing was controlled.

Q.—Did you direct the firing on people who were lying down in order to save themselves?

A.—I probably selected another taget. There might have been firing on the people who were still lying down though I think there were better targets than that.

KEY TO GENERAL DYER'S ACTION UNJUSTIFIABLE.

The last but one extract supplied the key to the action of General Dyer. He fired on this meeting, and killed about 400 people and wounded about 1,200; because, in his view, they were rebels and he was "going to give them a lesson" and "punish them" and "make a wide impression" and "strike terror throughout the Punjab" and he "wanted to reduce the *morale* of the rebels." That was why he began to fire without warning and without calling upon them to disperse. He continued firing even when the people began to run away, and went on firing till his ammunition was nearly exhausted.

"UNJUSTIFIABLE."

Now, because certain people, on the 10th April, had committed certain outrages at Amritsar, to treat the whole population of Amritsar as rebels was unjustifiable; it was still more unjustifiable to fire at the meeting which was not engaged in doing any violence, in order to give them a lesson and to punish them, because they had disobeyed his orders prohibiting meetings. It is clear that there must have been a considerable number of people who were perfectly innocent and who had never in all probability heard of the proclamation. The Punjab Government in their case submitted to us say that large crowds of villagers had collected for the *Baisakhi* fair; and that "there were a considerable number of peasants present at the Jallianwala Bagh meeting on the 13th; but they were there for other than political reasons." And they say in another part, "It is clear that a considerable number of them (villagers) did attend as spectators." It is therefore obvious that the crowd on which General Dyer fired comprised people who did not belong to the city of Amritsar at all, and who, therefore, cannot even vicariously be held responsible for the acts of the hooligans on the 10th April. General Dyer said in his evidence as follows:—

Q.—On the assumption that there was a crowd of something like 5,000 and more, have you any doubt that many of these people must have been unaware of your proclamation?

A.—It was being well issued and news spread very rapidly in places like that under prevailing conditions. At the same time there may have been a good many who had not heard the proclamation.

Q.—On the assumption that there was the risk of people being in the crowd who were not aware of the proclamation, did it not occur to you that it was a proper measure to ask the crowd to disperse before you took to actually firing upon then?

A.—No: at the time it did not occur to me. I merely felt that my orders had not been obeyed, that martial law was flouted, and that it was my duty to immediately disperse it by rifle fire."

POSSIBLE TO DISPERSE WITHOUT FIRING.

General Dyer also admits that it was quite possible that he could have dispersed them without firing.

Q.—What reason had you to suppose that if you had ordered the assembly to leave the Bagh they would not have done so without the necessity of your firing continued firing for a length of time?

A.—Yes; I think it quite possible that I could have dispersed them perhaps even without firing.

Q.—Why did you not adopt that course?

A.—I could disperse them for some time; then they would all come back and laugh at me, and I considered I would be making myself a fool.

It is now admitted that among the 379 dead now officially recognized, 87 were ascertained to be residents of outside villages. The proportion of the outside people in the meeting must have been apreciable as shown by the fact that it attracted the attention of General Dyer even within the extremely short time—30 seconds—between his arrival and the opening of fire. He says in his report that the crowd appeared to be a mixed one consisting of city people and outsiders.

DYER'S ACTION APPROVED BY O'DWYER.

3. It appears that the action of General Dyer was approved by General Beynon and also by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, General Beynon on the 14th April sent the following telegram:—"Your action correct. Lieutenant-Governor approves." Sir Michael O'Dwyer in his evidence before us, states that General Beynon spoke to him over the telephone about the Jallianwala Bagh incident and said that he fully approved of it and asked him (Sir Michael O'Dwyer) if he approved of it. Sir Michael O'Dwyer says that he at first said that it was not for him to criticise his (General Dyer's) action or to approve or disapprove of it. But General Beynon added that the situation in Amritsar had been completely restored. He (General Beynon) said that General Dyer would like to know that if he (Sir Michael O'Dwyer) approved of his action. The entry in the War Diary of the 16th Division under date the 14th April is to the following effect: "At a conference at Government House, General Dyer's report on his action at Amritsar was considered and action taken was approved by the Lieutenant-Governor."

Sir Michael O'Dwyer told us that before General Beynon's telephonic message came on the 14th April, that morning he had got an account of the incident from the Deputy Commissioner which contained the information that General Dyer had fired without warning and had gone on firing for about 5 to 10 minutes and dispersed the crowd inflicting 200 casualties, by which Sir Michael says he understood dead casualties. It was with this information before him that Sir Michael O'Dwyer expressed his approval of General Dyer's action later in the day.

We must say we are not surprised that Sir Michael O'Dwyer should have expressed such approval, for it appears from his evidence before us that he holds practically identical views with those of General Dyer in this matter. In his view, it did not matter if the people assembled at the Jallianwala Bagh that evening were different people from those who had committed murder and arson on the 10th, the every fact that they had assembled was enough to treat them as people who had committed murder and arson; and he also believes in the effect of General Dyer's action in crushing the alleged rebellion. In the written statement submitted to us he says: "The casualties were large and regrettable but the loss of life was inevitable, when a truculent mob which had already committed murder and rebellion assembled to defy authority." The following extract from his *viva voce* examination is instructive:—

Q.—I want to ask you a few questions about the Jallianwala Bagh incident. You say on page 10 "the casualties were large and regrettable but loss of life was inevitable when a truculent mob which had already committed murder and rebellion, assembled to defy authority."

A.—You have got my *addendum* to that statement.

Q.—Yes. I will deal with that. The view there seems to be as if the crowd that had assembled there had committed murder and rebellion. Is there any evidence that that particular crowd had committed any murder or rebellion?

A.—I do not suppose it could be said with reference to any particular crowd, but Amritsar city, as a whole, had committed murder and rebellion.

Q.—You treated the whole city to be in rebellion and therefore everybody in the city as taking part in that rebellion. That was your view?

A.—The view I took there was that that meeting was held to show their hostility to Government and their sympathy with the people who had committed rebellion and murder.

Q.—It may be that those who assembled there that evening may have been different people altogether from those who committed the actual murders and arson and other violent acts?

A.—Yes, but they were there to show their sympathy with the people who committed murder and rebellion and their hostility to the Government which was repressing it.

Q.—There is no evidence to show that they assembled there for that?

A.—I think it may be inferred from the fact that they had assembled there knowing what the conditions in Amritsar had been for the previous three days and knowing that any such meeting had been prohibited.

Q.—I am coming to the prohibition. But there is no evidence to show that the assembly there expressed their sympathy with those who had committed murder and arson?

A.—I think the fact that they had assembled there was enough; they would not have assembled there without good reason, at a critical time like that.

Q.—The mere fact that they had assembled justified the conclusion that they had assembled there for the purpose of expressing sympathy?

A.—I think after what had happened in Amritsar for three days and taking that the prohibition issued that morning.

Q.—I am coming to the prohibition. You say they assembled to express sympathy. There is no evidence at all. You infer it?

A.—Yes, I infer it.

SIR MICHAEL'S CONCLUSION.

At another place in his written statement, Sir Michael O'Dwyer says:—

"Speaking with perhaps more definite knowledge of the then situation than any one else, I have no hesitation in saying that General Dyer's action was the conclusive factor in crushing the rebellion."

4. General Dyer wanted by his action at the Jallianwala Bagh to create a "wide impression" and "a great moral effect." We have no doubt that he did succeed in creating a very wide impression and a great moral effect, but of a character quite opposite to the one he intended. The story of this indiscriminate killing of innocent people not engaged in committing any acts of violence but assembled in a meeting, has undoubtedly produced such a deep impression throughout the length and breadth of the country, so prejudicial to the British Government, that it would take a good deal and a long time to rub it out. The action of General Dyer as well as some acts of the martial law administration, to be referred to hereafter, have been compared to the acts of "frightfulness" committed by some of the German military commanders during the war in Belgium and France.

NO REBELLION TO BE CRUSHED.

It is pleaded that General Dyer honestly believed that what he was doing was right. This cannot avail him, if he was clearly wrong in his notions of what was right and what was wrong; and the plea of military necessity is the plea that has always been advanced in justification of the Prussian atrocities. General Dyer thought that he had crushed the rebellion which required to be crushed. We feel that General Dyer by adopting an inhuman and un-British method of dealing with subjects of his Majesty the King-Emperor, has done great disservice to the interest of British rule in India. This aspect it was not possible for the people of the mentality of General Dyer to realise. The following extract from his (General Dyer) evidence may be referred to in this connection:—

Q.—Did it ever occur to you that by adopting this method of "frightfulness"—excuse the term—you were really doing a great disservice to the British *Raj* by driving discontent deep?

A.—No, it only struck me that at the time it was my duty to do this and that it was a horrible duty. I did not like the idea of doing it but I also realized that it was the only means of saving life and that any reasonable man with justice in his mind would realize that I had done the right thing; and it was a merciful act though a horrible act and they ought to be thankful to me for doing it.

Q.—Did this aspect of the matter strike you that by doing an act of that character you were doing a great disservice to the British *Raj?*

A.—I thought it would be doing a jolly lot of good and they would realize that they were not to be wicked.

"FORCE FOR THE ASIATIC."

People like General Dyer have the fixed idea that the effective way of governing in India is force. It is the same idea that General Drake-Brockman of Delhi gave expression to in his written statement at Delhi: "Force is the only thing that an Asiatic has any respect for."

5. The conduct of General Dyer, after the firing was over, was in keeping with the attitude which dictated the firing. He immediately left the place with his troops and did not do anything to see that either the dead were attended to or the wounded received help. He did not consider it to be "his job." It is said that it would not have been quite safe for him to have stayed at the Bagh any longer, as there was the risk of the crowd that he had dispersed overpowering his force as his ammunition was finished. But for the purpose of arranging for the dead and the wounded, he need not have waited at the Bagh, but he could have given the necessary directions for the purpose after reaching his headquarters at Ram Bagh. Either he was in supreme command in supersession of the civil authority or he was there in aid of the civil power. If the former, we think he ought to have done something about the matter. If the latter position was the correct one, he should have informed the civil authorities and they should have made the necessary arrangements. But neither the civil nor the military authorities seem to have done anything at all. The following is General Dyer's evidence on the point.

Q.—After the firing had taken place did you take any measure for the relief of the wounded?

A.—No, certainly not. It was not my job. But the hospitals were open and the medical offices were there. The wounded only had to apply for help. But they did not do this because they themselves would be taken in custody for being in the assembly. I was ready to help them if they applied.

Q.—Were any measures taken immediately for dealing with the dead?

A.—They asked that they might bury their dead.

Q.—That was much later?

A.—My recollection is that when I got back they came and asked me and I said certainly. It never entered my head that the hospitals were not sufficient for that number of wounded if they had liked to come forward.

When General Dyer, in this part of his evidence, said that when he got back, the people came and asked that they might be allowed to bury the dead and he gave the necessary permission, he was under a misapprehension. The asking and giving of such permission took place the next day, *viz.*, 14th April. In the report which General Dyer made of the operations from the 11th to 14th April to General Beynon, and which is Appendix III to that officer's report to the Adjutant General dated the 5th September 1919, he, after narrating the Jallianwala Bagh incident, proceeds to say that he returned to the headquarters at 6 p.m. (13th) and at 10 p.m. he marched through the city to make sure that his orders as to the inhabitants not being out after 20 hours (13th) was obeyed; he found the city absolutely quiet and not a soul was to be seen. He then says, "the inhabitants have asked permission to bury the dead, and this I am allowing." This evidently refers to the 14th; the day on which he made the report. This is further borne out by the entry made by Captain Briggs in the War Diary about this permission. The order itself which is appendix VI to General Dyer's report of 25th August 1919 permitting the burning or burial of the dead, is dated the 14th April. When this was pointed out to General Dyer he admitted that the permission was given on he 14th of April.

6. As already stated above, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, learnt on the 14th April from the Deputy Commissioner about the Jallianwala Bagh, that General Dyer had fired without warning and had gone on firing for about 10 minutes, and that there were 200 dead casualties. It does not appear that any steps were taken by the Punjab Government for a long time to ascertain the real facts about so serious an occurrence and to find out the correct number of casualties. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, when asked about it, says in his evidence that, on the 15th April he had an interview of about a quarter of an hour with General Dyer and that afterwards the Punjab Government were awaiting General Dyer's report. Sir Michael O'Dwyer said that in the latter part of April, General Dyer had been taking moveable columns to the various parts in the neighbourhood of Amritsar and that when he came back he was sent early in May to the Afghan War. General Dyer did not make his report till the end of August 1919, and that was made in response to a communication from the Adjutant General dated the 19th July 1919 evidently asking for a special report. The Punjab Government do not appear to have taken any steps till the end of June to ascertain the casualties. Mr. Thompson, the Chief Secretary, said:—

Q.—Do you know what steps were taken to ascertain what the number of the casualties were?

A.—There were no steps until about the end of July when we told the Deputy Commissioner to make enquiries.

It appears that notices were issued on the 8th August, inviting people to give information regarding those who had met their death at the Jallianwala Bagh. During the discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 19th September 1919, in speaking about this matter the Government enquiries showed dead casualties to be 291 and that any information which puts the number beyond this should be received with the gravest caution.

In his evidence before us Mr. Thompson admitted that certainly 379 dead casualties had taken place, and that there was possibly still a small margin for more.

"JUSTICE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 28.

Commenting on the Hunter Committee's report "Justice" says:—The report of the Hunter Committee consists of two exclusive parts, one European and other Indian. We are afraid that the decision is itself not free from this taint. The paper adds:—It is a matter for congratulation that the British Cabinet itself has taken a serious view of the matter, though the decision arrived at is far from satisfactory.

PRINCE OF WALES IN MELBOURNE.

CONTINUOUS ROUND OF RECEPTIONS.

EULOGY OF AUSTRALIA'S SERVICES

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 30.

Melbourne.—Since the arrival of the Prince of Wales here there has been a continuous round of receptions. The Prince held a levee attended by a large number of people at which he decorated a considerable number of ex-service men, and subsequently received addresses from the House of Representatives and the Senate.

He attended in the evening a Commonwealth dinner in Parliament House at which the Labour leader, Mr. Tudor, supported Mr. Hughes in proposing the health of the Prince.

The latter, in reply, eulogised Australia's services in the war and also the forethought and enterprise of the Australian nation in providing its own fleet. Enthusiastic scenes were repeated outside the building, every avenue to which was blocked with crowds for hours.

CRIMES IN IRELAND.

CONTINUE UNDIMINISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 30.

The daily list of crimes in Ireland continues undiminished. Burning of buildings and raids are still conspicuous features. The Ulster Unionist Council at a special meeting has rejected the resolution pressing for the inclusion of Donegal Monaghan and Cavan within the Ulster Parliament under the Home Rule Bill.

ANOTHER IRISH OUTRAGE.

2 POLICEMEN BURNT TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., May 30.

The Kilmallock police barracks between Cork and Limerick were attacked last night and burned down. Two policemen were burned to death. A civilian was wounded.

KILMALLOCK AFFAIR

FURTHER DETAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 30.

Details to hand show that the Kilmallock affair was a particularly desperate one. The garrison of ten refused to surrender. A mob of four hundred opened fire with rifles and revolvers, and poured blazing petrol over the roof. The defenders were driven by the flames into the corner of a building. After holding out for five hours, they made a sortie with fixed bayonets. It is reported that two attackers were killed and many wounded.

BEATIFICATION OF PLUNKETT

O'KELLY'S RECEPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 30.

Rome.—O'Kelly described as the "Diplomatic Extraordinary Delegate of the Government of Irish Republic" gave a reception on the occasion of the beatification of Plunkett. Cardinal Logue and many Irish Bishops were present.

IRISH ASPIRATIONS.

U. S. SYMPATHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 30.

Washington.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives by eleven votes to seven has reported favourably on the resolution expressing the House's sympathy with the Irish people's aspirations for their own Government. It is proposed to invite action by the House on the resolution next week.

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL.

ACCEPTS CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF PALESTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., May 30.

Sir Herbert Samuel has accepted the post of Chief Commissioner of Palestine and will take up his duties on July 1st. Palestine authorities have appointed a new Council for Jerusalem with a Moslem as President and a Jew as Vice-President. It consists of two Jews, two Mohammedans and two Christians.

U.S. NAVAL BUDGET.

THE MANDATE FOR ARMENIA.

DISAPPROVED BY FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 29.

Washington. The sitting of the Congress has agreed to the next year's naval Budget amounting to 436 million dollars.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee by eleven votes to four has disapproved of President Wilson's proposal for American mandate for Armenia.

REPUBLICAN PEACE RESOLUTION.

VETOED BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 29.

New York.—President Wilson has vetoed the Republican peace resolution declaring that the state of war with Germany and Austria is at an end and has declared that such method of making peace with Germany would place an ineffaceable stain on the gallantry and honour of the United States.

The President has not announced his intentions regarding the Treaty of Versailles but has asserted that it embodied an important declaration omitted by the resolution. By rejecting the Treaty the United States declared in effect that it wished to draw apart and pursue objects and interests of its own.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VETO.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FAILS TO OVERRIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., May 30.

Washington.—By 219 for overriding to 152 against the House of Representatives has failed to override President Wilson's veto of the peace resolution, the majority being twenty-nine fewer than required for such a purpose.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

WHAT HINDERS ITS PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 29.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Davis, addressing the Intrenational Law Conference, which is meeting at Portsmouth, urged that the American differences regarding the League of Nations should not be taken as an evidence of unwillingness of the United States to join the free peoples of the world in establishing just rules for international conduct. He argued that the advance of international law had been obstructed by two diametrically opposite schools of thought, namely the extreme nationalist and the extreme internationalist.

Referring to the question of maritime law which is included in the agenda of the Conference, Mr. Davis declared that the German unrestricted submarine warfare violated not only all the recognised canons of the law of nations but the immemorial rule of the sea itself which gave every ship in distress the right to assistance.

ALLIES' WAR DEBTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 29.

The "Evening Standard" states that Italy, whose war debt to Britain amounts to £476 millions sterling, Serbia and Rumania have asked that similar arrangement shall be made for them to that recently made at Lympne for France and Belgium whereby French and Belgian repayments depend upon and will be made concurrently with the Germans' payment of indemnity.

CANADA'S CLAIM OF INDEMNITY FROM GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 30.

Ottawa.—Canada claims an indemnity of 1,371 million dollars from Germany, including 85 millions for separation allowances, 32 millions for Halifax explosion and 31 for losses through illegal warfare.

DEATH OF AIR COMMODORE GROVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., May 30.

Cairo.—Air Commodore Groves has died of injuries received in an aeroplane crash at Almaza. He became Deputy Chief of the Air Staff in April 1918 and was the right hand man to Air Marshal Sir H. M. Trenchard.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

COMMISSION FAVOURS REPATRIATION

INTERIM REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 30.

Capetown.—The Commission inquiring into Asiatic Labour has issued an interim report recommending that in view of the fact that a considerable number of Indians are desirous of returning to India, the Union Government should facilitate their return provided there are good prospects of employment in India.

FIRST CZECHO-SLOVAK NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MASARYK'S ELECTION AS PRESIDENT CONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., May 30.

At a joint meeting of the Senate and Deputies constituting the newly elected first Czecho-Slovak National Assembly the election of Masaryk, as President of the Republic was confirmed by a large majority. German National Parties nominated a candidate who polled few votes.

FAILURE OF BOLSHEVIK OFFENSIVE.

A POLISH COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., May 30.

A Polish communique describing the present situation claims that the Bolshevik offensive has failed, while the Poles counter-attacking inflicted severe losses on the enemy.

BOMBARDMENT OF ENZELI.

PROTEST TO SOVIET GOVT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 30.

The Teheran correspondent of "The Times" wires:—The Persian Government has telegraphed to Nusrat-ed-Dowlah, Foreign Minister, for transmission to the Soviet to protest against the bombardment of Enzeli. I learn that the movement in Tabriz is anti-Turk and by no means Bolshevist, though prolonged unrest has created a dangerous situation. Wustrow, ex-German Consul, is the centre of anti-Ally propaganda. He is selling arms on a large scale. There is a great reserve of them in the Consulate. It is reported that the Turks and Bolshevists are exerting great pressure on Persian Azerbaijan.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON DVINA.

POLISH OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 30.

A Polish official communique states that fierce fighting continues on the Dvina. The enemy are attacking unceasingly between the Dvina and the Pripet. All attacks here as elsewhere have been repulsed.

RUSSO-JAPANESE ARMISTICE COMMISSION.

ARRIVES AT KHARBAROVSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., May 30.

Vladivostock.—Russo-Japanese hostilities ceased on May 25th. The Russo-Japanese Armistice Commission has arrived at Kharbarovsk.

RUSSIAN TRADE DELEGATION

ARRIVAL OF ITS CHIEF IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 29.

Significance is attached to the arrival in London from Copenhagen of Krassin the head of the Russian Trade Delegation. It is suggested that the mission though primarily concerned with negotiations for the resumption of Anglo-Russian trade may pave the way to the peace pourparlers and that Krassin will be received by Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon.

ENGLISH RACES.

POMME DE TERRE WINS MANCHESTER CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., May 30.

The following is the result of Manchester Cup:—

Lord Zetland's Pomme de Terre	... 1
Mr. R. Walker's Square Measure	... 2
Mr. F. Hardy's Happy Man	... 3

Eleven ran. Won by three-quarters of length; four lengths second and third.

Betting:—3/1 against Pommedeterre; 5/1 Square Measure; 7/1 Happy Man.

FIXING OF REPARATIONS DEBT.

M. MILLERAND'S DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 30.

A Paris message states that, replying in the Chamber, to the criticisms of the Hythe Conference, M. Millerand defended the decisions on the ground of economic advantages gained by fixing the reparations debt now, instead of waiting until twelve months hence. He estimated that French reparations would total 205 milliards of francs, equivalent to seventy milliards of gold marks. This estimate, he said, was in no way based on Germany's ability to pay.

As regard the priority, M. Millerand mentioned the plan by which the Allies might obtain effective realisations in the shape of capital or realising indemnity by an international loan or a series of loans under combined Allied control. Another method was the prolonged waiting for the payment of German annual instalments, but he considered this impossible. He reiterated his desire for policy of agreement with Germany, but the latter must first engage in deeds and realise their responsibilities.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS.

FOUNDATION STONE LAID BY THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 29.

The King accompanied by the Queen today laid the foundation stone of the new School of Economics in connection with the London University in Clare Market, Clements Inn. The project has received substantial support from the London merchants while the trustees of Sir Ernest Cassel gave a donation of £300,000. The Lord Mayor on behalf of the City is to-day giving a donation of a further £50,000.

Replying to the address of welcome his Majesty paid a tribute to the response of the Universities to the call in war and the brilliant contributions of science to modern warfare. He emphasised that the London tree was valued far beyond the British Isles the advantages afforded by the resources of the Metropolis giving the University unique influence in the education system of the Empire.

SHAH OF PERSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BAGDAD, May 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 30.

The Shah of Pessia left for Quaraitu last night. Sir Aylmer Haldane was present at the railway station and Sir A. T. Wilson accompanied the Shah on a special train. The Shah proceeds from Quaraitu by motor car to Teheran. His Majesty who was seriously affected by the extreme heat, encountered during his tour in Mesopotamia after the winter in Europe, was much better last night. There is widespread sympathy with the Shah in his illness and much disappointment at his inability to complete his programme.

"DANGER OF RISING SERIOUS"

WEISSMANN'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 30.

Berlin.—Weissmann, Commissioner of Public Order, has issued a statement that the danger of rising from the Left and Right is serious, but not acute. Communist Labour leaders have few followers, who can be easily suppressed. The main danger lies in the so-called Free Corps and similar military formations composed of malcontents.

AEROPLANE.

NOVEL DEVELOPMENT IN ITS PEACE TIME USES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 30.

A number of aeroplanes are now in of aeroplanes, is its adaptation to forest survey purposes, giving exact and speedy information, regarding the extent of forests and the most suitable lines for cutting tracks. It is expected that aeroplanes will do most valuable work in opening out lands not fully explored.

A number of aeroplanes are now in the course of shipment to Canada, for this purpose, while others are being sent to India. The machines are designed both for cargo and passengers, and are fitted with intrechangeable land carriage floats.

CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., May 30.

Sussex beat Northamptonshire at Northampton by eight wickets. In their first innings Sussex scored 452 of which Bowley made 169.

Yorkshire beat Warwickshire at Birmingham by 259 runs. Yorkshire scored 247 for six wickets in their second innings and declared. Kilner made 121.

The match between Lancashire and Middlesex at Manchester was left drawn.

"SEARCHLIGHT ON IMPERIALISM."

"SCANDALOUS WHITE-WASHING DOCUMENT."

"MATTER MUST BE FOUGHT OUT IN PRINCIPLE."

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")
LONDON, May 27.

The Press comments on the Hunter Report and the Government findings vary from a severe condemnation of the Majority Report by the "Daily Herald" as a "scandalous whitewashing document" on the one hand, to attempts to excuse General Dyer as "an honest man acting under difficult circumstances," on the other.

"THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

The "Manchester Guardian" says the only criticism on the Majority's censure of Dyer is in plain English—that it is "mealy-mouthed." Mr. Montagu's censure is fuller, more human and more British and the "Manchester Guardian" is glad that Mr. Montagu condemns without qualification the firing on the crowd without warning and the neglect of the dead and the dying. The same journal entirely rejects the attempt to justify the use of aeroplanes and bombs on civilian crowds, which, "cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged." Five years ago it was held that the monstrous Germans should not use bombs against civilian population in the time of war; now the use of bombs is justified in principle in time of civil disturbance. We hope this matter will be fought out in principle."

"THE DAILY HERALD."

The "Daily Herald" heads the analysis of the two reports as "a scandalous condonation of the Punjab authorities" and commenting deplores "the rigid colour-line between the Majority and the Minority." The "Daily Herald" continues:—

"We can only conclude that the white men were concerned with putting whitewash before justice. They were out to make excuses for the atrocity, not to make amends. The Report throws a searchlight on Imperialism which should reveal its cruelties to all who have eyes to see. Imperialism means an endless series of atrocities followed by condonations, but violence cannot suppress for ever the just claims of the people to self-government."

"THE WESTMINSTER GAZETTE."

"The Westminster Gazette" quarrels with the "Daily Herald's" allegation of whitewash but regrets that the Majority "could not pluck up courage to speak as firmly as Mr. Montagu in his despatch. The Army Council will have very seriously to consider whether Mr. Montagu's language does not require further and more drastic action. The idea must not go abroad that the outburst of Prussianism at Amritsar was typical of the British Army. Equally we owe it that civilians who are justly censured should not escape the consequences. What was the Government itself doing when the civil authorities handed over the control to the military? There are grave doubts whether Sir Michael O'Dwyer was well qualified to administer the great province in times of difficulty.

"The necessity of using these reports to confer testimonals as a set-off to the mild censure on eminent officials is not evident. The Government of India needs overhauling and we hope the practical moral will be drawn."

The general tendency of all other comments is to accept the Majority Report General Dyer is made the scapegoat and the Government of India and Sir Michael O'Dwyer and other civil authorities escape under cover of his censure. The absurdity of Lord Chelmsford and Sir Michael O'Dwyer being given testimonials in the face of their responsibility for atrocities which all either condemn or at least criticise, is ignored. It remains for the Indian people to show emphatically that they will not accept any acquittal of the men who are primarily responsible by their deliberate acts and policy for the terror in the Punjab.

MARTIAL LAW AGONY

HOW TO REPAIR IT.

INDIA'S DEMAND.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")
LONDON, May 27.

Mrs. Besant's appeal to the All-India Congress Committee was handed to the Hon. Mr. Patel on board. It is regrettable that he did not receive it before sailing.

Mr. Patel interviewed Mr. Montagu, who promised facilities for discussion of Reform Rules with his Committee. Numerous interpellations in Parliament on India, put at Mr. Patel's instance, elicited unsatisfactory replies. Lord Sydenham and Northumberland declined membership on the Joint Committee. Substitutes are not yet appointed. The remaining personnel is unaltered. The Committee meets early in June.

HUNTER REPORT.

Mr. Patel interviewed by various newspapers yesterday and to-day described the Majority Report as whitewashing the Civil authorities and wholly inadequate in its censure of General Dyer and other military offenders. The Government of India to save themselves and Sir M. O'Dwyer secured the appointment of this Committee to make a scapegoat of General Dyer. He enumerated the charges against Sir M. O'Dwyer and Lord Chelmsford and asked for the punishment of the former and recall of the latter. The Rowlatt Act the origin of all trouble, must be repealed. There must be full reparation for the sufferers and a Bill of Rights for the future protection of the Indian people. The Viceroy's power of issuing Ordinances making Martial Law retrospective and applying it to civil offenders must be abolished. Use of aeroplanes and armoured trains against civilian populations must be prohibited in future.

Commenting on Mr. Patel's demands the "Westminster Gazette" makes criticism that the Congress Sub-Committee did not demand trial and punishment of General Dyer and Sir M. O'Dwyer for which Mr. Patel asks on behalf of the Indian people. Mr. Patel states, however, that his demands have been based on the Amritsar Congress Resolution and the Punjab Conference Resolution, passed after the Sub-Committee's Report, which is not yet considered by the All-India Congress Committee.

"AN INDICTMENT OF INDIA GOVT."

PROF. VASWANI'S VIEWS.

(From a Correspondent.)
KARACHI, May 29.

Writing in the "New Times" on the Hunter Majority Report Prof. Vasvani says:—

"It is impossible to say all I feel, but I have asked myself again and again is India an orphan in the house of humanity? The report condemns the crimes of officials already indemnified by the Indemnity Act. Its arguments are infected with sincerity, its thinking is done in terms of justice and humanity, but of race imperialism and British prestige and its defence is really an indictment of the Indian administration. My condemnation of the Majority Report and the Government decisions on it is just this: "They do not interpret the matter in human terms of the rights and liberties of Indians as human beings. No certificates will redeem the deeds of Dyer and O'Dwyer. Things are what they are and the consequences will be what they will be. Justice has not been done to the Jallianwalla dead but India's soul is immortal and the sacrificed faith of the dead will perpetuate from generation to generation the memory of the day which makes the massacre of innocents the resurrection of Hindu-Muslim nationhood.

"THE TRIBUNE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 29.

In the course of further comments on the Hunter Committee's report, the "Tribune" writes: "To condemn the excesses of Martial Law administration as both the Government of India and the Secretary of State do, and yet to praise the "decision, courage, and vigour" of the one man who, more than any other, was responsible for those excesses, is to take up a manifestly absurd and untenable position. Yet that is the position which both these authorities have taken up. The true fact of the matter is that the responsibility of Sir Michael O'dyer, with regard to the whole of the unfortunate affair of last year, —if we leave aside the details—is as demonstrably clear and certain as that of General Dyer himself with regard to the Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy. That is the verdict which India has passed upon the late Lt.-Governor. That is the verdict to which she will adhere in spite of official whitewash.

ON GENERAL DYER.

General Dyer
Sat by the fire
Reading his daily *Pi*
After reading it "some"
He didn't look glum
But said:—"What a good boy am I!"

* * * * * *

Sing a song of Whitewash—
Can you tell me why
Four-and-twenty letters
Were published in the *Pi*?
When the *Pi* is opened
Dyer's praise it sings
Isn't it a dandy rag
For publishing such things?

—*From* "The Looker-on."

"MAKE GOVERNMENT BY PRESTIGE IMPOSSIBLE."

APOTHEOSIS OF HABITS.

MR. JAYKAR'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

We publish below some extracts from the presidential address of Mr. M. R. Jayakar to the Third Sind Students' Convention held at Hyderabad (Sind) on Friday,

Friends,—I have glanced through your Rules and Regulations, and they seem to be perfect in their design. You have rightly adopted, as your important object, the formation of character, and round it your energies will be engaged. If I were asked what is the best part of the connotation suggested by the word student, I would most unhesitatingly answer "Character and its formation." The plastic period through which your mind is passing—no less than your body—is of immense significance, and any words of suggestion and friendly advice, (which I fear you will not allow me to avoid) which I may be tempted to address you on this occasion, will be prompted by the single consideration that I am speaking to students whose privilege it is to be generous, intrepid and selfless. I shall avoid saying either uncommon or flashy things, but will assume that you are engaged in the work of training yourself for service to your country, and are anxious to take up and cheerfully perform the important duties that belong to your station in life.

I also recognise that you are caught up in the present day inspiration—the result partly of the political awakening of the country—wherein life seems to be too short and too cheap for the attainment of the freedom towards which our way lies. I am likewise aware of the burning patriotism that consumes your heart, and have known cases of such extreme devotion that religion itself is replaced by patriotism. I can see no more hopeful sign of our future rise than the enthusiastic and selfless endeavour to which you students are capable of rising in moments of national emergency. The history of epidemics like influenza and cholera is full of your juvenile exploits in self-surrender. My lot has been largely cast amongst you from early age, having been a teacher in one position or another since I left the University. I, therefore, have known your mentality as intimately as I know my own. I am aware of few endeavours requiring the stake of your very life, which in the nobility of your aspirations you will not boldly undertake, and I feel certain that if our freedom could be purchased, as the favours of certain ancient Divinities could be, by the blood and sacrifice of a few thousand students, most of you would not hesitate to be included in the Roll of Honour.

CONTEST BETWEEN FORCES.

But, unfortunately, we are not living in the days of speedy and miraculous bargains, depending on the favours or frowns, ill or well purchased, of malevolent or beneficent Deities. Modern struggles have to be carried on in extremely prosaic surroundings, in which the *Deus ex machina* is conspicuous by his absence. The contest is more between forces, and less with individuals. It is a patient and a long drawn struggle, where the resultant victory is achieved, not by a single, rapid or glorious act of self-immolation performed in public sight, but by a long continued process of daily endeavour, silently undertaken and humbly performed, in the obscure recesses of the mind, and in an environment of no greater publicity than the house, school or college.

It is this unfortunate circumstance that makes the struggle so difficult. The enthusiasm of the moment, worked up to white heat, has to be distributed over patient years of daily and humble endeavour; and as Gods usually do not descend amongst men in the present age, we have to rely on purely human resolves, with their characteristic frailty and uncertainty.

Hence arises, in modern times, the importance of *habits* as opposed to *moods*, of *methods* as opposed to *feats*, of *daily endeavour* as distinguished from *momentary strokes*. This makes some of us, who are concerned with your welfare and realize your noble potentialities, anxious to see that the rich storage of your generous impulses is kept together within the embankment of proper habits and restraints, instead of being dissipated in a single act of impulsive self-surrender. If properly protected, the wealth of your generous aspirations may last you for a whole lifetime, making your future efforts prolific in unselfishness.

HABITS.

I need, therefore, offer no apologies for making an apotheosis of *habits*, as confirming and developing the momentary flights of our pious resolutions. When you grow older and descend into practical work, you will find that the man who achieves a great purpose is not the man of mere noble impulses momentarily felt, but the man who has, by a long course of training, acquired the *habits* of noble thought and action.

What habits shall we then form, while we are at school or college? To attempt an exhaustive answer is a futile undertaking, for, it is impossible, within the limited compass of a brief address, to exhaust the limits of your psychology. I shall therefore touch only that fringe of the subject which is uppermost in your mind at the present moment, viz., the formation of such habits and the acquisition of such mental characteristics as will enable you, when you grow older, to take your proper share in the politics of your country. Different views may be held as regards your active participation at your present age in political agitation. I am not concerned here in upholding one or the other of the contending views in this connection. No one, however, can deny you the right of undertaking a critical and discriminating study of the affairs of your country through reading and observation, and of forming associations organised for the purpose of developing those mental characteristics, otherwise called habits, which you think are needed above all for the attainment of the freedom of your country.

Perhaps, it is a disadvantage, in this view of the matter, to allow the day-to-day politics to exercise an unduly great influence on your youthful mind; for, current politics frequently take colour from the passions and antagonisms raised by the fury of the hour. It is very often like a dust storm that obscures the accepted landmarks of truth, justice, decency and humility. Rather concentrate your mind on the principles that ennoble the struggle for freedom, in which we are all humble participants. Truly analysed, the situation would demand that, at your age, it is necessary to develop a habitual adherence to truth, a keen sense of justice, an indomitable courage, and a lively sense of equality. If you spend any thought on the inwardness of the struggle which we are carrying on, you will realise that the strength of our struggle lies in its being waged for freedom, equality and justice; in other words, for being provided a national life wherein these principles will have full play. The struggle, in that sense, is moral, and it is this moral element which constitutes the greatest attraction for some of us, who recognise that the path of politics is very often dusty, and raises obscuring storms. But the sustaining factor is the moral element.

NEED FOR CO-OPERATION.

If you likewise remember that our struggle has to be carried on against many difficulties, you will see that it needs the fullest co-operation of the several communities, Christian and Non-Christian, making up our political life. You will consequently realize the importance of forming a habit of mind, capable of shewing the most tender and delicate respect for the deeper susceptibilities of the humbler sections of our countrymen. Your mind has to be trained to occupy their point of view, with broad-minded sympathy and understanding, and to recognise what is due to them. In other words, you must accustom yourself, even from now, to view the urgent questions of the day from the high pedestal of Indian Citizenship.

"NO ACT IS LOST IN THIS WORLD."

To my mind, the fury of their hostility is nature's attempt to restore the equilibrium, which had remained grievously disturbed for several ages. No act is lost in this world, says the Bhagwat Gita. You remember an episode in the Mahabharat, where the great and pious Bheeshma lay in mortal agony, waiting for death on his bed of sharp arrows; the spectators watched in speechless bewilderment, wondering what sin the saintly warrior could have committed to deserve so harrowing an end. The riddle was solved only when Shree Krishna showed that a myriad of lives before, in a previous incarnation, Bheeshma was a fowler and had watched with joy the last pangs of an impaled pigeon. The evil deed lay waiting for centuries to be expiated by an agonising end. Nature's ways of curing evil are sometimes inscrutably hard and cruel, but we emerge from the ordeal, purified and purged, to renew the struggle.

This is the true teaching of our Philosophy and in consonance therewith I would urge that your outlook on life should be characterised by a generous minded urbanity, by an old fashioned culture, that recognizes the motto, "noblesse oblige", and refuses to descend into racial hatred or low invective, that is justly mindful of the claims of the opponent and is willing to share with him, at whatever sacrifice, the privileges and advantages held to be sacredly one's own.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

Political life is a futile endeavour without the proper exercise of truthfulness, cooperation, confidence and urbanity; and the habit has therefore to be formed and developed of attempting and achieving small ends in early life with the aid of these mental characteristics. I am therefore pleading for surrounding your life with all these opportunities of social service, social aggregation, and social endeavour that call forth these helpful habits.

DEVELOP FEARLESS DISPOSITION.

Likewise, I want you to develop a fearless disposition, without however departing from the true limitations of decency or gentlemanliness. I would have you adopt an attitude of the mind free from selfish fear or any kind of abjectness, a mind that is aware of its strength and potentialities. The danger of our present political environment, and especially of the impact with Europeans and their civilization, is that a feeling of inferiority becomes unduly developed. Our physical feebleness, occasionally brought home by acts of European arrogance on railways and in other places, deepens our melancholy. We have therefore to be very carefully on our guard against this obsession, very natural in our present surroundings, that we are an inferior people constitutionally and perennially inferior to the virile race that rules over India. This effort will require all your attention. I am not pleading for the development in you of a spirit of insolence, arrogance or insubordination. I would be sorry if my young friends adopted such an attitude. I am asking you to cultivate a dignified and quiet species of courage, an irresistible attitude of self-possession, that is painfully aware of our present political inferiority—nay smarts under it—but refuses to accept it as indicative of a permanent or all-round inferiority to the European. I would have you develop a quiet self-possession that is rarely drawn into outbursts of temper, and though painfully conscious of our national servility, is equally aware that it is only a temporary adversity, bound to disappear with superior methods of political co-operation and national aggregation. Foreign rule may enchain the body: it has no power to enchain the awakened intellect. Foreign laws may restrain liberty of speech and action; they cannot restrain liberty of thought and ambition. Develop therefore a sense of quiet and manly courage, that very rarely bursts forth into exaggerated expression, but is capable of being strained to any degree of useful sacrifice under the weight of a national emergency.

CULTIVATE COURAGEOUS OPTIMISM.

I want you therefore to cultivate a spirit of courageous and self-confident optimism. Cultivate towards your fellow subjects, Indian as well as European, an easy sense of equality, urbanity and dignity—a spirit that refuses to be cowed by the mere show of power or force, but is willing to offer cooperation and assistance in the high discharge of the civic duties incidental to our common position as Citizens of this country. Towards your European fellow subjects, you have to be particularly careful to avoid adopting an attitude of abject servility or inferiority. Remember that in your behaviour towards them you act as a *representative* Indian.

MAKE GOVERNMENT BY PRESTIGE IMPOSSIBLE.

Our great effort is and ought to be, in a sense, to make by gradual steps, Government by mere prestige—a synonym for intimidation and fear—impossible. Prestige feeds on ignorant fear and very often takes the form of intimidation and fright. It did so a year ago in the notorious reign of Martial Law in the Punjab. There may be much in the character of the Englishman, and I am sure there is much, which can only be brought out by his being compelled to encounter a fearless, honest and sturdy opposition. I am for making the opposition extremely sturdy and fearless, but without suffering any departure from the highest standards of honesty and decency. I believe, and I am not solitary in that faith, that the sordid or servile atmosphere, with which most Englishmen usually surround themselves in this country, has done as much harm to them as to the victims of their power. Much of the Englishman's human attributes of sympathy, courtesy, candour and gentility, of which he shows a large share in his own country, have become obscured in India owing to the absence of any opportunities in his environment calling for the active exercise of these virtues; and I am not surprised that at the end of a quarter century of official or semi-official life, the gentler and nobler traits of his character get rarefied in their manifestation towards his Indian fellow subjects. So much indeed is this the case, that very often even his physiognomy alters and settles into a look of frowning and churlish annoyance, so clearly observable in the faces of the chief characters in the Punjab Tragedy of the last year.

COURTESY.

Courtesy is a magnificent virtue, but its value is enhanced if it is associated with a sternness that will effectively resist any display of snobbish arrogance. Let therefore your courtesy and affability have this characteristic that it is the voluntary offering of one free citizen to another, and not the unclean homage of a frightened inferior to his mighty superior. On occasions, where official relations require personal subordination, entirely different principles arise; but in the attitude which the rank and file of Indians adopt towards the ordinary European in this country, no such considerations come into force, and the situation is governed by the usual rules of self-respect and propriety.

WHAT WILL YOU DO?

This would soon alter the attitude of the two races towards each other. In Heaven's dispensation, they have been thrown together to work out a common destiny. Shall we make this association eventful of their combined glory, or shall we turn this fair land of Akbar's dream into a pandemonium of strife and bitterness? The solution lies with the better mind of either race. It lies with those who clearly vision the purpose of this association in the Divine Will, and are prepared to work as its humble instruments, undeterred by the savage fury of present day race passion, that brooks no equality between man and man, or continent and continent. Where will your place be in the grouping? Will you side with the forces of strife and hatred, or will you act the minstrel striking a melody which the East and West combine to harmonize?

NEW AERONAUTICAL COMPANY IN INDIA

A correspondent writes:—

The Handley Page Indo-Burmese Transport Ltd., is the first company to introduce commercial aviation into India. The name of Handley Page has gradually become a household word, and this firm's recent purchase of the whole of the aeroplanes and aeronautical material of the British Disposal Board, has brought the firm still more into prominence in the Aviation world. The new company which was incorporated as a private company under the auspices of the Handley Page Company, London, is now proposing to buy out the interests of Messrs. Handley Page Ltd., and to trade as an independent aeronautical firm in India. The business of the company will be the sale, repair and overhaul of all types of machines, the training of pilots and the continuation of the passenger carrying, which has already proved itself illucrative source of income. Not the least important item, is the intention of the new Company to tender to the Government for an aerial mail service. The existing means of transportation of mails leaves much to be desired, and the installation of an aerial mail service should be of incalculable value to India.

UNJUST TURKISH TREATY.

HOW TO WORK NON-COOPERATION.

MR. CHHOTANI'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chhotani, presiding at the mass meeting of Mussulmans held at Mastanshah Tank (Bombay) on Friday to protest against the Turkish peace terms, after showing how unjust the Turkish treaty was, referring to the future line of action said:

Gentlemen, the one question which demands all our attention at this critical moment is what is to be our line of conduct in the event of an adverse decision? With the Muslims of India, the Khilafat question is undoubtedly a religious one and no compromise is possible until our religious demands are fulfilled. The Central Khilafat Committee of India in consultation with Mahatma Ghandi and other leaders have adopted the movement of non-cooperation with the Government as a sure and successful remedy. Before explaining the methods to be adopted for the furtherance of this movement I should like to remove certain misapprehensions which have arisen in some quarters. The movement is one which has to be worked up progressively requiring no compulsion or coercion. The first step towards the non-cooperation is the surrender of titles, honourary appointments and memberships of Council etc. If this fails to achieve the desired object, resort is to be had to the second step namely, that of resigning civil employments under Government. Should this be found also of no avail, it would be necessary to call together an all India Khilafat Conference with a view to adopt such steps as may be decided to further the movement and redress our grievances. Every effort will, however, be taken to avoid violent measures or any attempt thereat. Let every one who feels the gravity of the situation and realises the sacred cause, he is advancing, participate in the movement to the best of his ability. Those holding different positions in life may take up the movement in accordance with their circumstances and those who cannot take up the movement may give pecuniary support. Once the movement is carried on with a united front, there is no doubt whatever that it will be productive of very good results. No violence is anticipated if only the movement is started progressively and every one of us contributes his mite according to his position in life. This is a time when mutual cooperation alone can save us from an overwhelming catastrophe. It should be the endeavour of every one of us to avoid mutual factions and petty disputes for otherwise the cause will seriously suffer.

FALLACY.

I have heard if said that a non-cooperative movement cannot but be violent in its nature. To prove this fallacy. I may cite Maulana Fakhir's case at Allahabad as a living and brilliant illustration. He has thousands of followers and devotees who are ever ready to lay down their lives for him. Being sentenced to imprisonment, he went to gaol cheerfully asking his followers to bear patiently with the Government and not to take any violent measures, with the result that no disturbance was caused necessitating interference on the part of the Government. It is of course no easy matter to restrain one's feeling at such a juncture but in respect to the sacred cause before us, we cannot do better than follow the example of the devotees of Maulana Fakhir who, by their unprecedented courage and self-restraint set us a lesson for our future conduct. I am sure their example will be followed and the course of patience and toleration will be observed by the thousand and millions of Mahomedans inhabiting this great Continent. In a way, non-cooperation is the only remedy which will keep the masses under control. Any other movement however well-directed, is sure to produce disastrous results.

PROVINCIAL DEPUTATIONS.

Gentlemen, there is a pressing need for provincial deputations to be organised with a view to educate the masses in this direction and to keep them within proper control. This is really the hour of trial for the British Government more than for the people of India and it is not too late even now for the Government to win over the hearts of the people by acceding to their just and lawful demands.

Before I conclude, I take this opportunity of announcing that I resign my seat as a Justice of the Peace of Bombay as a mark of protest against the decision of the Supreme Council. Shouts of Alla-h-Akbar.) At a time when the prestige of Islam is being humiliated by the European powers to which the British Government is unfortunately a party, I find myself unable to retain any honour bestowed upon me by the Government.

May the Almighty Allah send us His Divine help and give us perseverence and firmness in our hour of distress! (Alla-h-Akbar).

There is also a great need for sending more deputations to England and Europe with a view to acquaint the general public with the intense feelings of the Indian Muslims. Representations should also be made to the King-Emperor to interfere in the matter and to preserve the religious freedom of the people of India promised by Queen Victoria in 1858 and her successors thereafter. (Allah-u-Akbar.)

SIND AND KHILAFAT.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay profoundly appreciates the splendid fortitude and forbearance displayed by their Sindhi brethren in the holy cause of Khilafat under most trying and provocative circumstances and expresses its deep indignation at the highhandedness of Government officials in suppressing the most religious Khilafat movement in spite of the assurances of H. E. the Governor of Bombay."

"That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay wishes to convey their most hearty congratulations to Maulana Syed Fakhir and Maulana Hamed Ahmed for their truly Islamic courage and fortitude displayed under most provocating and trying circumstances and preferring to go to jail rather than allow any interference in their religious beliefs and wish to point out to the Government of India that such persecution instead of helping Government to allay distress will only produce antagonism and hatred."

"This meeting appeals to all the Provincial and District Khilafat Committees and all other well wishers of the Khilafat movement to exert themselves to their utmost to collect funds during this Sacred month of Ramazan for the Khilafat Baitulmal."

GENOA SEAMEN'S CONFERENCE.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR INDIA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 29.

The International Labour Conference which has been organised under the terms of the League of Nations Covenant in the Versailles Treaty of Peace will hold a special meeting at Genoa on the 15th June next to consider such questions relating to seamen as hours of labour, manning scales, scales of accommodation, provision of facilities for finding employment, prevention of unemployment and other cognate questions.

The Government of India, as a member of the League of Nations, have decided to participate in the Conference and the following delegates and advisers will attend the Conference.

Government delegates: (1) Mr. L. J. Kershaw, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary, Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office (2) Captain D. F. Vines, O. B. S., R. I. M., late Port Officer and Shipping Master, Calcutta.

Advisers to Government Delegates: (1) Mr. J. E. P. Curry, Shipping Master, Bombay: (2) Commander H. Hodkinson, R. N.

Employers Delegate Mr. Alistair Cameron of Messrs. Gray Dawes and Company.

Advisers to Employers' Delegate: (1) Mr. J. C. Melville, Senior S. S. Irrawady Flotilla Company of Burma. (2) Captain C. S. Penny, Marine Superintendent, British Indian Steam Navigation Company, Bombay.

The appointment of an additional adviser is still under consideration and will be notified later if and when he is appointed.

Work-people's Delegate; Mr. A. M. Mazarello, President of the Asiatic Seamen Union at Bombay.

Advisers to Work-people's delegate: (1) Brika Ahmed (Lascar); (2) Babiboolla Ellamdeen (fireman).

Mr. P. M. Chicher of Bombay has been appointed as an interpreter to the Work-people's Delegate and advisers.

It was quite impossible for the Government of India to secure a delegate and advisers in any way representative of all the lascars at all the ports. It was, therefore, decided to leave the representatives to be chosen at Bombay where the lascar element is probably stronger than anywhere else. The men mentioned above were elected at two meetings of the lascars held at Bombay.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 28.

Army Department:—Major (Lt.-Col. temporary) H. B. D. Baird, 28th Punjabis, becomes Lt.-Col. Captain L. E. Lang, (political employ, is promoted Major. Captain A. S. C. Mcneill, I. M. S., promoted to be Major.

Marine Department:—Cadets A. W. Cluff, J. Hyland, H. W. Barfield is promoted to the grade of Sub-Lieutenants.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lt.-Col. G. Tate, I.M.S., is temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign and Political Department. Major J. G. G. Swan, I.M.S., officiating Civil Surgeon, Lahore acts as Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, Lahore in addition to his own duties

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. L. J. M. Deas, I.M.S., is posted as Civil Surgeon, Ajmer and chief medical officer in Rajaputana. Captain H. F. P. Hornby 5th Cavalry officiates as Assistant Inspector Officer Rajputana Imperial Service, Cavalry and Transport. Mr. R. E. Holland officiating Agent to Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara, is confirmed in that appointment. Major R. James 28th Light Cavalry officiating as Inspecting Officer Central India States, Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport vice Lt.-Col. Pennington is granted 191 days' leave. Mr. J. H. R. Fraser of the Political Department is granted 9 months' leave. Monsieur Frank Dupuy acts as Consul-General France at Calcutta. Mr. J. G. Acheson, I.C.S., (U.P.) is placed on special duty in the Foreign and Political Department in connection with the Indo-Afghan Conference Mussoorie, Major A. C. Tancock, Secretary, Chief Commission, N. W. F. Province is confirmed in his appointment.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. D. Gray Assistant Financial Adviser, Military Finance is granted combined leave for nine months preparatory to retirement. Mr. T. H. Mogan officiates as Comptroller, Assam. Major M. Stagg, R.E., is temporarily appointed Mint Master, Bombay.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. G. B. Wilson acts as Chief Conservator of Forests, U.P., vice the Hon. Mr. P. H. Chatterbuck granted seven months' combined leave.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Lt.-Col. K. A. Appleby is confirmed as Deputy Post-Master General.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Lt.-Col. E. D. Perry, I.M.S., is posted to Madras.

IS THIS PEACE

BETTER THAN WAR

So far as your health and constitution are concerned? The war, while it lasted, called upon you to put forth all your energy, often resulting in a nervous breakdown, and forced you to irregular hours of diet, leading to disorders of the stomach, the only source of all our vitality. The war has now ended; but has peace brought with it the long-looked for rest? On the contrary you are asked to redouble your efforts in order to repair the ravages of a long war. It is not the old race over again as your already dilapidated condition is a handicap in itself. "Shall I bear the strain any longer?" is the question that suggests itself to you. It is, therefore, natural that you should be on the lookout for something that will not only restore the nervous system by rebuilding brain and nerve tissues, imparting health and vigour to the body thereby, but will likewise tone the digestive tract by giving the weakened stomach the physiological rest it needs so much. What will serve this double purpose better than ATLAS TONIC? the tonic and digestant, widely prescribed by the medical profession? "Atlas Tonic is a very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive systems and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results." (Sd.) M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S.

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Rs. 1,000 to be given away to any one who will prove that WHITE OIL (which is injurious to hair) is used in "KESHAVKANT."

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Rs. 13/- EACH LOCAL AGENTS **N. C. Shroff & Co.**

BOMBAY PLEADERS' ACT.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" publishes the text of the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to pleaders in the Bombay Presidency. The statement of objects and reasons says:—

The law relating to pleaders in the Bombay Presidency is at present contained in the unrepealed portions of Bombay Regulation II of 1827, Act I of 1846, and Act, XX of 1853; in Sections 9 and 10 of the amended Letters Patent of the High Court; and in those portions, namely Sections 1, 2, 3, part of Section 4, Section 13 (c), 34, 36 and Section 40 of Act XVIII of 1879 which are in force in the Presidency. It would be convenient if these scattered provisions were consolidated in a single Act. The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have also brought to the notice of Government the need for amending the existing law in certain particulars so as to bring it into accord with the requirements of the present time. heir recommendations, which were made after ascertaining the views of representative associations of the legal profession and of the District Judges, form the basis of the bill.

2. The provisions of the present law bearing upon particular clauses of the bill are mentioned in the marginal notes to the bill. Such comments on clauses as appear to be necessary are contained in the following notes:

Clauses 2 (3). The definition of the word "pleader" includes also attorneys, who under Section 4 of Act XX of 1853 are permitted to practise in any court subordinate to the High Court (XX of 1853, Section 4).

Clauses 3.—The existing distinction between vakils of the High Court and district pleaders is preserved. The former are appointed under Sections 9 and 10 of the Letters Patent and the latter under Section 48 of the Bombay Regulation II of 1827.

Clauses 5.—Sanads are not at present issued for more than one district at a time, and sub-clause (1) of this clause gives legal sanction to the existing practice. Transfers will, however, be easily effected as the High Court will have power to substitute one district for another in the sanad by a mere endorsement without additional charge.

Clause 7 (c).—This provision is in accordance with the established practice.

Clause 10 (2) (a) and (b).—These provisions are in accordance with the rules now in force.

Clause 15 and 16.—These provisions are based upon Section 13, clauses (a), (c), (d) and (e) of the Legal Practitioners' Act 1879. As only clause (e) of that Section is at present in force in the Bombay Presidency, Clause 15 and sub-clause (a) of clause 16 of the bill will be new law.

COMPUTING FEES.

Clause 18 and Schedule III.—The Schedule contains revised rules for computing pleaders' fees. The principle that, in regular suits and appeals which decide on the merits the real dispute between the parties, the pleader's fee shall be a percentage on the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute (Bom. Reg. II of 1827, Section (2) has been retained, but as the present rate or percentage was fixed nearly a century ago it has been revised in the bill. The same principle has been extended also to those kinds of application which are specified in head 1 (c) of the Schedule. Secondly, the principle that quarter fees shall be allowed in "other cases" (I of 1846, Section 7) has been preserved in respect of the applications and execution and other proceedings mentioned in heads II and VI. of the Schedule. Thirdly, fixed fees are prescribed for the cases specified in head V and a minimum fee has been laid down in head VI. In addition to revising the scale of fees as above, the bill (clause 30 (i) (h)) gives power to the High Court to revise the Schedule from time to time as occasion may require.

Clause 20.—This provision enables fees for two pleaders to be taxed in certain cases where the engagement of more than one pleader may be necessary; this is prohibited by the law now in force (Bom. Reg. II of 1827, Section 53 (2)).

Clause 21.—This is a new clause but is in accordance with the practice and rules at present observed.

Clauses 22 and 23.—The provisions are in accordance with the existing practice.

Clause 24.—This embodies the provision now contained in Section 56 of Bombay Regulation II of 1827, which enacts that "a pleader accused of a criminal offence. . . shall be liable to be suspended or dismissed": but "convicted" has been substituted for accused and "criminal offence" has been limited in the bill by the qualification "implying a defect in his character . . . . . ": the latter wording is taken from XVIII of 1879. Section 12. The words "by any criminal court" are not contained in, but appear to be implied in, Section 56 of the regulation cited above.

Clause 25.—By this clause the High Court is invested with the power of suspending, removing, finding or reprimanding a pleader who has been guilty of neglect of duty, contravention of any provision of the bill or improper conduct whether in his professional character or otherwise, which renders him unfit to be a pleader. The provision includes the powers given by Section 56 of Bombay Regulation II of 1827 and is within the powers possessed by the High Court in its disciplinary jurisdiction (Government Pleader, Bombay, vs. Annaji Narayan, I.L.R. 37 Bom. 354).

GUILTY OF NEGLECT

Clause 26.—In cases where a pleader appears to have been guilty of any such neglect, contravention or improper conduct as has been referred to under the preceding clause, clause 26 empowers the District Court, the Court of Session, the Chief Presidency Magistrate to enquire into the sase and either to fine or reprimand the Court, the Court of session, the Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court and the Chief Presidency Magistrate to enquire into the case and, either to fine or reprimand the pleader, or to report the matter to the High what enlarging the scope of the disciplinary powers of the courts mentioned above, withdraws from the subordinate civil and criminalo courts (except those mentioned above) the power to inflict fines on pleaders conferred upon them by Sections 50 (3) (4), 51 and 54 of Bombay Regulation II of 1827 and Sections 10 to 12 of Act 1 of 1846, in the cases of misconduct referred to therein. These powers are rarely used and it is considered unnecessary to continue them. In addition to the powers vested in the High Court, clause 26 empowers the District and Sessions Courts to deal with cases occurring in courts subordinate to them.

Clause 27.—This provision has been inserted to ensure that the case against the pleader shall be properly presented to the court.

Clause 30 (1).—By paragraph (d) rules may be made requiring pleaders to be members of a bar association. The utility of bar associations in promoting the organization of local bars cannot be questioned and the development of such associations will be greatly facilitated by making membership compulsory. Paragraph (e), by requiring pleaders to subscribe to the local law library, will provide the support for these necessary institutions that they sometimes fail to receive at present.

MAJOR VISCOUNT EBRINGTON.

AMAZING CONDUCT IN RAILWAY TRAIN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is not uncommon now among a certain type of military officers to resort to expedients, however questionable they may be. Strange it is to notice that these generally happen on the railways than elsewhere. Not many days have passed since we heard of a military officer assaying to occupy a railway compartment which had been occupied by ladies and which had been specially provided for them. To be clear, it was a Ladies' Compartment, and the ladies having naturally hesitated to make room for the officer, the officer forcibly got in the compartment and began to throw off their luggage. It is said the name of the officer is reported to his superior officers, but, as not infrequently happens in such instances, we think we shall never be able to know to what extent he has been taken.

Hardly is this example effaced from our memory, when another one of the very type presented itself at Deolali on the 5th instant. I started for Bombay from Deolali by the Punjab Mail. I possessed first class tickets, of course, as is usually the case, no sufficient room could be available and I, therefore, tried to accomodate the female members of my company in a first class Ladies Compartment. To my surprise, however, I observed that the compartment was occupied by a military officer and his wife. The officer was in the person of Major Viscount Ebrington of Royal Scots Envoys. I gently requested this officer to vacate the compartment drawing his attention to the fact that it was for ladies only. To this gentle request, was hurled an expression of haughty countenance and many insolent and abusive words, combined with all luggage hurled fast at the door thus obstructing the way and preventing anyone to get in the compartment. Though having objected mildly a second time against his action, his anger seemed to come forth with double vehemence. Finding no alternative, I complained to the station-master who immediately came to the scene and argued with him vehemently, but the officer turned a deaf ear to his remonstrances, and all expostulatory counsel and strong representation of reasons advanced by the station master against his action, were likewise disdained. In fact, nothing whatever could persuade this civil and chivalrous (?) officer to vacate that Ladies Compartment which he had so unjustly occupied. Nay, this was not his only objection. He had the audacity to object even to the compartment being occupied by other female passengers although it was not reserved for him and plenty of room procurable in it. The station master also became helpless against the contumacy of this officer, and all that he could do was to take down his name which he did and which the officer gave, but not without some words of challenge. Thus failing to get any space in that compartment, we turned to another one and took our seat there. In this compartment was also another officer. We had luggage with us, and looking to the starting time of the train and our difficulty in putting in hastily all our luggage in the compartment, this officer, the respectable and thorough gentleman as he was, shouted to his servant from the adjoining servant class and ordered him to help us in arranging all our luggage. What a contrast between the two officers? I must admit, even my fellow brother would have hesitated to render me such aid. This makes us recollete a proverb that in a flock, if there are some black sheep, it is clear that the entire flock is disliked and disapproved, and it is not far to seek that for questionable conduct of one or two officers, the entire group ofttimes incurs our abhorrence. But we have examples before us and we therefore should not ill think of a group at a large, and the above cited example of another officer who helped me, will amply justify my saying.

The officer in his defence maintains that he had to resort to that compartment as his wife was ill and that he had to attend to her. This statement he never made at Deolali, but what goes more against him is that he flatly refused to let anybody in the compartment though it was practically empty. If his wife was ill, one berth would have been quite sufficient to keep herself at rest. At any rate, the officer had no right to prevent other female passengers to get in so long as there was sufficient room.

I have already drawn the attention of the Railway authorities to this fact. Occurrences of this sort are not rare, and let us hope that the authorities, for the sake of preserving justice, will never connive at this unwarranted act of the officer, but will proceed against him fully.

The safety of female passengers now-a-days is much endangered, and let us now wait and see what the G.I.P. Rly. does to preserve the rights and safety of female passengers travelling on its line.—Yours etc.—

EBRAHIM EBDEYALLY.

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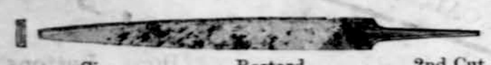
Size, Inches	Bastard Per Dozen Rs. a.	2nd Cut Per Dozen Rs. a.	Smooth Per Dozen Rs. a.
4	8 8	....	11 8
5	....	12 0	13 8
6	11 0	....	15 0
8	....	18 0	....
10	....	23 0	26 0
12	26 0	29 8	32 8
14	36 8	40 0	43 8
16	52 0	57 0	63 0

MILL FILES.

Size, Inches	Bastard Per Dozen Rs. a.	2nd Cut. Per Dozen Rs. a.	Smooth Per Dozen. Rs. a.
4	9 0	....	....
5	10 8	12 8	....
6	11 8	14 8	16 0
8	....	19 0	....
10	21 0	24 8	....
12	28 0	31 8	....
14	40 0	44 0	....
16	56 8	....	....

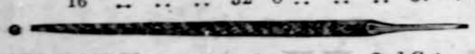


WARDING FILES.

Size, Inches.	Bastard Per Dozen. Rs. a.	2nd Cut Per Dozen. Rs. a.	Smooth Per Dozen. Rs. a.
4	....	12 0	14 0
6	....	16 8	19 0
8	20 0	22 8	25 0
10	....	29 0	31 8

SQUARE FILES.

Size, Inches.	Bastard Per Dozen Rs. a.	2nd Cut Per Dozen Rs. a.	Smooth Per Dozen Rs. a.
4	8 8	....	....
5	....	12 0	13 8
6	11 0	13 8	....
8	....	....	20 0
10	19 8	....	....
12	26 0	49 8	....
14	36 8	....	43 8
16	52 0	57 0	....



ROUND FILES.

Size. Inches.	Bastard Per Dozen. Rs. a.	2nd Cut Per Dozen Rs. a.	Smooth Per Dozen. Rs. a.
4	....	10 0	11 8
5	9 8	12 0	13 8
6	11 0	13 8	15 0
8	14 8	18 0	20 0
10	19 8	23 0	26 0
12	26 0	29 8	32 8
14	36 8	40 0	43 8
16	52 0	57 0	63 0

HALF ROUND FILES.

Size, Inches.	Bastard Per Dozen. Rs. a.	2nd Cut Per Dozen. Rs. a.	Smooth Per Dozen Rs. a.
4	10 8	12 0	....
5	12 8	14 0	16 8
6	15 0	....	19 0
8	20 0	22 8	25 0
10	25 0	29 0	31 8
12	31 8	35 8	38 8
14	43 8	47 8	51 0
16	61 0	67 0	76 8

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4	10 8	12 0	14 0
5	....	....	16 8
6	15 0	16 8	19 0
8	....	....	25 0
10	....	29 0	....
12	31 8	35 8	38 8
14	43 8	47 8	51 0

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SURAT NOTES.

SHORT-LIVED POSTAL STRIKE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SURAT, May 26.

The Postal peons of Surat being dissatisfied at their not receiving a favourable reply to their petition went on strike on the morning of Friday the 21st instant. They all assembled in a body in the compound opposite the Central Post Office and appeared to have made a firm resolution not to join duty. However, Dr. Karsukhram, the Secretary o the Postal Union and others prevailed upo them to resume work and wait on the Post-Master, Surat, in the meantime promising to recommend to the Post-Master Genera, Bombay, to grant them a temporary increment of Rs. three as house allowance. Thereupon they all resumed their work. In connection with this the following brief history will, I hope, be found interesting:

The local Postal Union in February last addressed a memorial to the Director-General of Posts requesting him for a favourable consideration of their demands. The postmen were granted a paltry allowance of Re. one or two which naturally did not satisfy them. They thereupon submitted another petition wherein they stated that hey stuck to their original demands and that in the event of their not getting a satisfactory solution by the 15th March they would be compelled to cease working. They also expressed a desire that a responsible officer should be deputed to get from them first-hand information. Accordingly in March last the Postal Authorities deputed Mr. Tendan the Deputy Post-Master General who in a conference with Dr. Kasukh and others agreed to grant most of their demands saying that the postmen would get their increment from 1st April 1920 and if it took time to get sanction from the Government, they would, in the meantime, get some temporary relief. But nothing was done in the matter and the postmen after waiting for more than a month wired to the Post-Master General and sent an ultimatum that if they did not receive any reply by the 20th May, they would strike work. In reply they were asked to keep patience and wait till the recommendations of the Simla Committee. They again wired to the effect that for permanent increase, they were prepared to wait till the decision of the Simla Committee, but in th meantime urged for a temporary house-allowance. To this also, they received the usual reply 'have patience.' This naturally exasperated them and, as mentioned ab struck work but were prevailed upon to resume and wait.

This brief account will show how constitutional and peaceful their fight has been. The Postal Union met yesterday and resolto wait till the 6th June for a favourable reply. Unfortunately however, I learn from the Secretary of the Postal Union, to-day, that he has received this morning a copy of a reply sent by the Post-Master General, Bombay, to the Post Master, Surat, wherein the Post-Master General expresses his inability to do anything in the matter, till the decision of the Simla Committee, and advises the postmen to wait till then. The postmen are meeting again this evening to consider what they should do.

One of the local papers complains of the deterioration of surat cotton on account of the dishonest practice of some of the merchants in mixing the Surat Cotton and kapas with the cotton brought from the north, and requests the Government to take early steps to put a stop to this mal-practice.

Last night, there was a cyclone accompanied by flashes of lightning and a drizzling shower of rain. To-day also the skies are cloudy and it is expected to rain.

"A PERNICIOUS SYSTEM."

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

Sir,—I avail myself of he opportunity of your Karachi correspondent's letter on the subject to draw the attention of the public on the pernicious effect of the Share Bazaar gambling. About a couple of months ago, I wrote you two letters under the signature of "Prudence" in which I warned the public that they should be careful not to be caught in the extraordinary boom that then prevailed in the values of mill scrips. I foretold that the fall would probably begin at the moment of the loudest boom, on the eve of the declaration of the dividends. This prediction has been realized to the full. Two instances will show this; on the 3rd of April last, the value of the Simplex mill shares was 1365, to-day it is 825. Kohinoor was 4950 to-day it is 2550. From this your readers will be able to judge the sort of ruinous gambling that is going on in the Share Bazaars under the guise of speculation. There is no reason why the value of the mill shres should have gone down so much, in less than two months, considering that the mills are doing as well now as they were a couple of months ago. No one desires any interference with the share bazaar; but the public have a right to ask that no undue encouragement should be given to the gambling side of the question. In the Share Bazaar both legitimate business as well as gambling are done daily on an extensive scale. It is for the authorities not to confound both under the name of speculation, and this can only be done by the Court of Law. As any intelligent person can at once see that the Vaida system is gambling pure and simple, it is strange to hear that the Court has upheld such transactions; at least, this is what the brokers make believe. It is doubtful, Sir, whether our friends of the Legislative Councils will consider it of public interest to move the Council on the question. It took you, Sir, three years of incessant protest before the question of the "bucket shop" received any attention. The remedy, indeed, lies with the Court of Law, and an intelligent judge could settle the question at once and put a stop to a most pernicious system in Bombay—Yours, etc.

CITIZEN.

Bombay, May 26.

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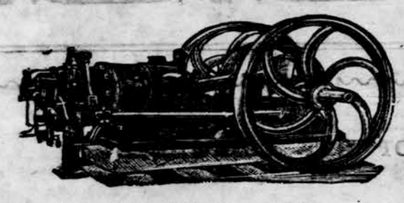

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SEQUEL TO A DACOITY CASE

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

To-day when the Budge Budge motor dacoity case was adjourned for further evidence some of the prisoners refused to go to the central jail and alleged that they had been brutally assaulted by the warders, and European serjeant, the jailor and some others. Some of them it is alleged bore marks of injury on their person. A petition to this effect was filed on behalf of those prisoners. It was stated that on Monday last two prisoners wanted to see the doctor as they were ill and asked the warder to take them to him. The warder, the petition stated, demanded payment which the prisoners failed to do. An altercation ensued and the warder in question gave an alarm. A number of warders with the jailors and the serjeant and others collected and it is alleged mercilessly assaulted the prisoners. They also verbally represented the matter to the Magistrate alleging ill-treatment and torture. They said that they would prefer to be killed in the dock than to go back to the Central Jail. The petition was forwarded by the trying magistrate to the District Magistrate who ordered the Additional Magistrate to hold an inquiry into the matter and report. The latter, it is understood, held an inquiry into the matter within the jail premises. The pleader for the accused is said to be informed that the Magistrate would submit his report in due course, and there would be no further troubles.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

DARJEELING GURKHAS' DEMAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

More than 30 Gurkhas domiciled in Darjeeling including civil and military officers, merchants, landholders, teachers and traders headed by Sardar Bahadur Bhimdayal Dewan, late Deputy Superintendent of Police, Darjeeling, have submitted a memorial to the Secretary of State for India expressing disappointment at the treatment given them under the Reform Act, and protesting against the district of Darjeeling being considered as a backward tract. They protest against the proposal to exclude Darjeeling district from Bengal so far as the administration of the Reform Act is concerned. They also urge separate communal representation.

A LIGHTENING DISASTER,

TRAGEDY OF A MOSLEM FAMILY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 29.

Last night a thunderstorm which passed over Karachi was the cause of a disaster in the adjacent village of Khorak on the other side of Lyari. A mat hut in which there resided a family of six persons was struck by lighting at about 11 o'clock. The inmates were the head of the family, one Loung Hussein, his old mother, a grown up son, a married daughter, and her husband and a young boy about 12 years of age. Loung Hussein was struck dead. The only mark about his person appears to be a burn mark on his left side. The boy also appears to have been killed instantaneously. The old mother was found unconscious and is still in a comatose condition. Her hair is singed over the right temple. The adult son was unconscious for about an hour but was up and about in the morning. He has a burn mark on the left forearm. The son-in-law who has no marks about his person declares that he was dazed for some time as though he had been struck on the head. The married daughter escaped unhurt and gave an alarm to the neighbours. The hut itself shows no signs of damage. The theory is that a flash of lightning was conducted into the hut through one of the upright supports on which the hut is built.

RANGOON UNIVERSITY BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 29.

The text of the bill creating a new University at Rangoon is published in to-day's gazette with the statement of objects and reasons. Leave to introduce the bill will be moved at the Legislative Council meeting called for on 19th June at Maymyo.

MADRAS BOY SCOUTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 28.

At a meeting held yesterday evening at the Director of Public Instruction's Office, under the presidency of Lord Willingdon, it was resolved to amalgamate Indian Boy Scouts organised by Mrs. Besant and the Boy Scouts of India organised by Lord Pentland. His Excellency Lord Willingdon was elected as President of the new body.

A WIDOW REMARRIAGE,

Mr. P. R. Lele was on Thursday married in Poona to Sundrabai Deodhar, a student of the Vernacular Training College, of Poona at Pro. Karve's.

We understand that Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth intends standing as a candidate for a seat in the Indian Legislative Assembly under the Reforms Act on behalf on the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

The mail steamer "Margha", which left Bombay on the 8th instant arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday the 25th instant.

An A. P. message dated Rangoon, May 28th states:—

The Burma deputation to England is reduced to three members, one being ill and another unable to go.

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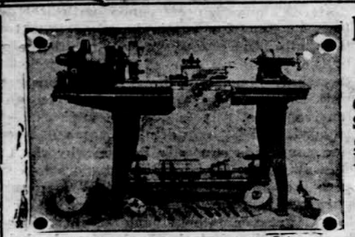

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CO-OPERATIVE PROBLEMS IN INDIA.

The Indian co-operative studies Edited by Mr. R. B. Ebwank.

There is a natural tendency, visible in India at the present moment, to look at all questions affecting the well-being of the people from the view point of the changes which the impending constitutional reforms are expected to introduce. Finance, trade, education, social legislation, land revenue, temperance and similar other problems are being discussed with the new councils and the new electorates at the back of their minds by those who are interested in the promotion of reform in what is promised a a New Era in India. The co-operative m ment ought to be thoroughly democratic in its spirit and practical working and its future in India will be watched with the keenest interest when provincial co-operative departments will be transferred, under the forthcoming reforms, to the hands of popular representatives. The movement in India is only sixteen years old, but its progress in this short period has been exceedingly encouraging. The field to be covered is vast and the difficulties to be encountered are immense. In order to make any effective impression upon the economic condition of the poor and ignorant masses of India co-operation will have to expand and advance hundred times its present dimensions. Even in the initial stages of its development, however, the movement is confronted at every turn with difficult problems which must be tackled by those who are concerned in its healthy progress. Then again, such a variety of different social and economic conditions prevails in the different parts of this large country, that uniformity of practice is found to be impossible though the evil to be combated is the same all over, viz., poverty, indebtedness, helplessness and depression. The divergence in co-operative practice and developments however, has its limits, and care has to be taken to see that the movement does not strike into paths which do not conform to the true spirit and principl of co-operation. It is for this reason that the progress of co-operation in India must be examined from time to time and a comprehensive view of the whole movement be taken in order to find out if the movement is proceeding along sound lines and if it requires any special adjustments to the peculiar needs of a province or a community. This would be a sufficient justification for a careful study of problems of outstanding interest relating to co-operation, made by those who have taken an active part in the movement and for their presentation to the public in a readable form so that it may acquaint itself with the present position and the immediate prospects with the assistance of expert guides. The Indian Co-operative Studies edited by Mr. R. B. Ewbank, late Registrar of Co-operative Societies in this Presidency and published as the University of Bombay: Economic Series, No. 2, are, therefore, to be welcomed as an opportune contribution to the co-operative literature of India. The Editor need not have taken such a limited view of the utility of his publication as to think that the "studies will have attained their object if they in any way assist the future voters and legislators in India to form sound and independent opinions on such co-operative questions as come before them. The view is obviously to be attributed to the legitimate solicitude felt for the wealthy advance of Co-operation in India under what will become a democratic government whose machinery will no longer be moved by an expert bureaucracy but will be transferred to the hands of the elected representatives of the people. In any case studies like those presented by Mr. Ewbank have an immense educative value. They are calculated to set people thinking about the different aspects of co-operation dealt with by men who have a right to be heard with respect.

Mr. Henry Wolff contributes to the Studies an introduction which is set in the peculiar style readers have learned to associate with the writings of that veteran co-operative enthusiast. He briefly makes out a few telling points which he has elaborated in his book published last year on co-operation in India. Mr. Wolff, had unfortunately, no idea at the time of writing his introduction, of the contents of the essays he was asked to bless and launch into publicity. His criticisms of the several views propounded by the authors of the studies would have been instructive to readers. The essays are designed to attack the more salient features of the Indian co-operative movement and thus to cover among them the whole ground of the issues which have come into prominence in the course of recent discussions and of the practical working of the movement. The writers have been judiciously selected with the view of giving to the public presentation of the problems dealt with, at the hands of experts and practical workers. An enumeration of the subjects discussed will show the comprehensive character of the studies under review. Rural organization, types of rural credit societies, guaranteeing unions, co-operation among factory workers, banks, co-operative finance, training and propaganda audit, the housing problem, co-operative stores and policy of development are the main topics treated in the book and they are handled by such experienced and devoted co-operators as Messrs. Ewbank Co-yajee, V. L. Mehta, Talmaki, Devadhar, Noyce, Slater, Crosthwaite and Sir Daniel Hamilton. No important aspect of the Indian co-operative superstructure has been neglected and care has been taken to scrutinise it from top to bottom. The Studies very properly start with one essay on rural organization by Mr. Collins of Bihar and Orrisa. The writer paints a graphic pen picture of the rural conditions in India and points out for their imperative improvement two sovereign remedies, education and organization. The place which guaranteeing unions ought to occupy in the co-operative movement is well brought out by Mr. Ewbank and the objections which have been raised against those unions, among others, by Mr. Wolff himself, have been ably met. The question of co-operative finance and audit have assumed great importance in recent years and the future of the movement very largely depends upon the manner in which they are solved. Prof. Coyaji who has made a special study of the subject, tackles the question of the constitution and operations of urban banks and Mr. Collins attempts to show how co-operative banking must be made to fit in with the general banking of the country and must not be left to itself. The plea Mr. Collins puts in, may be summed up in his own words as follows: "It is to end the present mediaeval system that the co-operator desires to link up moral finance to the finances of Government and the commercial world. He wants no Government money unless it is the same right of access to its unexpected balances, as is enjoyed by the commercial and industrial magnate. He requires no more Government support than is afforded to the Presidency Banks. In return for this he hopes to produce that equilibrium of monetary demand and supply for which Government and the financier have long been vainly seeking.

Training and propaganda is the theme of Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta's paper and the writer has given a very able and admirable account of what has been done in this direction in other countries and what is being and ought to be attempted in India. The controversial topics as to whether Government officers should continue to audit the accounts of co-operative societies and whether it should bear the expenses of such audit, have been discussed with great ability and impartiality by Mr. Crosthwaite, Registrar Co-operative Societies, Central Provinces. Mr. Talmaki's paper is concerned with the housing problem and the co-operative method to solve it. The writer describes the housing experiments made in Bombay and the difficulties that have been encountered in their path. One of the most noteworthy features of the expansion of co-operation in India is the enthusiasm which is being shown towards the starting of stores. But the successful management of stores on co-operative principles is not such an easy thing as many are disposed to think and Dr. Gilbert Slater has discussed the problem in "a thorough-going and practical manner. Messrs. Devadhar and N. M. Joshi have contribute a paper on co-operation among factory workers. The conditions in which workmen in large industrial centres like Bombay have to live are now too well-known and it is indisputable that their lot will be materially ameliorated if they can be brought to avail themselves of the benefits of co-operation. The possibilities, the advantages, the limitations and the difficulties of this work are described in their paper by Messrs. Devadhar and Joshi in an instructive manner. Sir Daniel Hamilton of Calcutta, who is likely to be regarded as a great hustler, expounds his policy of economic development of India though co-operation and sound banking. He wants India's money locked up in London to be utilized as backing for credit to be expanded in this country for the improvement of its agriculture and the emancipation of its cultivators from the clutches of the money-lenders. The co-operative studies of which we have given just a bare idea, will, we feel assured, be read with profit by all those who care to keep themselves in touch with the trend of the co-operative movement in India and will inspire public-spirited well wishers of the country with the desire to do their best in promoting a cause which deserves active support on all hands.

A MARATHI NOVEL.

The addition of a twenty-seventh volume to the series known as the "Sarasa Vangmaya Ratnamala" in these days of scarcity of paper and costliness of printing speaks highly of the pluck and resourcefulness of the publishers. The author of the story is Sriyut B. G. Bhide, a prolific writer who must be well-known to Marathi readers. It covers nearly 500 pages, an dis too intricate to summarise in a few lines, without being unfair to the author. Triveni belongs to the class known as "detectives' stories" and necessarily portrays phases of life which are far from being lovely. Add to this that the criminal in chief is a woman, and one can easily understand why the chivalrous would not derive unmixed pleasure from Mr. Bhide's realism. However, tastes differ. We have policemen and lawyers among us side by side with Varkaris and Haridasas, and the literary man may be bound to cater to the realist as well as the idealist. Mr. Bhide is a practised hand and it would be as superfluous to commend his work as it would be harardous to criticise it. Though Triveni, who gives her name to the novel, is a bad character, we are not introduced to scenes which might remind one of Lady Macbeth. Attractive scenes and grateful incidents are brought into prominence by the sombre background and the cleverness of some of the characters will appeal to the intellect. Descriptive paragraphs, which must be appreciated by the reader, are interspersed and the reader will not regret having paid four rupees for the of reading a work characterised alike by imagination and a charming style.

LITERARY NOTES.

The question of the Nationalization of Railways is dealt with in a book, which Mr. Murray is about to publish, entitled "An Historical Sketch of State Railway Ownership," written by Mr. W. M. Acworth.

* * * * *

"The first collected edition of Shakespeare's plays published by Thomas Pavien in 1619, was recently sold to a book collector in New York for one hundred thousand dollars—the highest price ever paid for a book. In April, 1911, a vellum copy of the Gutenberg Bible—the first book from movable type—was sold at the famous Hoe sale for fifty thousand dollars, the highest price ever paid up to that time. This volume continued to hold this distinction until last July, when a Book of Hours, once owned by Jeanne II of Navarre, brought £11,800 in London," "Great Thoughts." "Vidyarthi" is the name of a new monthly that is to be started from Hyderabad (Sind.)

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

"The Press in War Time," by Sir Edward Cook. Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd.

The distinguished author of this essay died after finishing the manuscript, and it is therefore published by his brother. It is a broad-minded and authoritative exposition of the principles which were followed by the Press Bureau in England during the war. The demand for news and comments is unceasing and impatient in a period of national anxiety. Besides purveying news the press is not only entitled but expected by the public to criticise whatever appears likely to prejudice national interests. During the last war the British press had to carry on propagandist work in favour of the war generally, and "guard" the Home Front specially. Nothing was to be published which might help the enemy, or shake the allegiance of the army and the navy, or cause injury to the Allies. These necessary restrictions on the liberty of the press were cheerfully and patriotically accepted in England, where more freedom was allowed than in France or Germany. Disobedience was not unknown, and grumbling was more frequent, for opinions must necessarily differ on the probable effects of a publication. The Press Bureau received many suggestions and some of them of permanent value which might be adopted on future occasions. Sir Edward Cook discusses these sympathetically and the press will undoubtedly appreciate his fairness. The censor's interference was sometimes resented and newspapers appeared with blank columns, but remonstrance and explanation soon re-established friendly relations, and on the whole Sir Edward Cook was gratified by the results, and apparently also the press. Not only the strictness, but the partiality of the Director's judgment was sometimes impugned, when serious indiscretions were overlooked, but notice was taken of comparatively slight transgressions. But, as Sir Edward explains, the Director of Prosecutions was a different person from the Director of the Press Bureau, and secondly, the greater the indiscretion the more imperative may be the necessity of hushing it up. No strict rule could be laid down.

The Regulations framed for the Defence of the Realm prohibited the publication of false information. Falsity can be more easily proved than harmfulness. But no newspaper can afford to verify every report before publication. As a rule unintentional infringements of the law were left unnoticed by the Bureau. But if a paper persisted in repeating a contradicted report, it was prosecuted. A great paper was thus hauled up for repeating the statement that Lord Kitchener had resigned. Notwithstanding all precautions taken, the press would make lengthy comments which could not be contradicted, and were yet bound to produce wrong impressions abroad. Criticisms of what was known as Lord Kitchener's army were interpreted by certain Belgian newspapers as an indication of the ill equipment and unpreparedness of that fighting force, but the statements which created the impression were apparently too numerous to be categorically denied and perhaps too serious to be publicly discussed.

When an Indian reads this essay, he is sure to speculate what would have been done by Sir Edward Cook in this country to an editor who published and then contradicted a mistaken report that bullets of a certain kind had been used in firing upon an unlawful assembly. That was one of the reasons assigned for deporting an editor here. No evidence was published, nor was it alleged that any existed, to show that the misstatement had actually led to any serious consequence. To this day the public knows nothing of the harm which the ephemeral impression of the report might presumably have caused. The spirit that pervades Sir Edward's essay seems to be so very different from that of the administration of the press laws in India, that if a similar book be written by an official in India, it may present a strange and instructive contrast to the exposition of the English authority. What Sir Edward would himself have thought on this side of Suez is a matter of speculation.

R.

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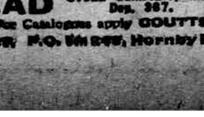

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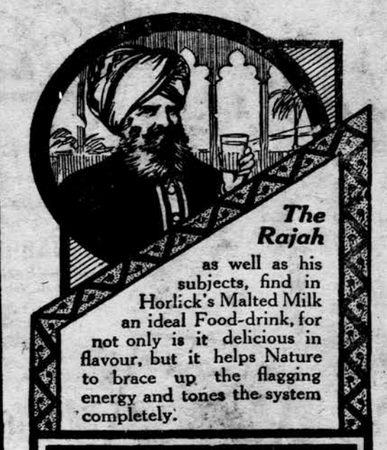

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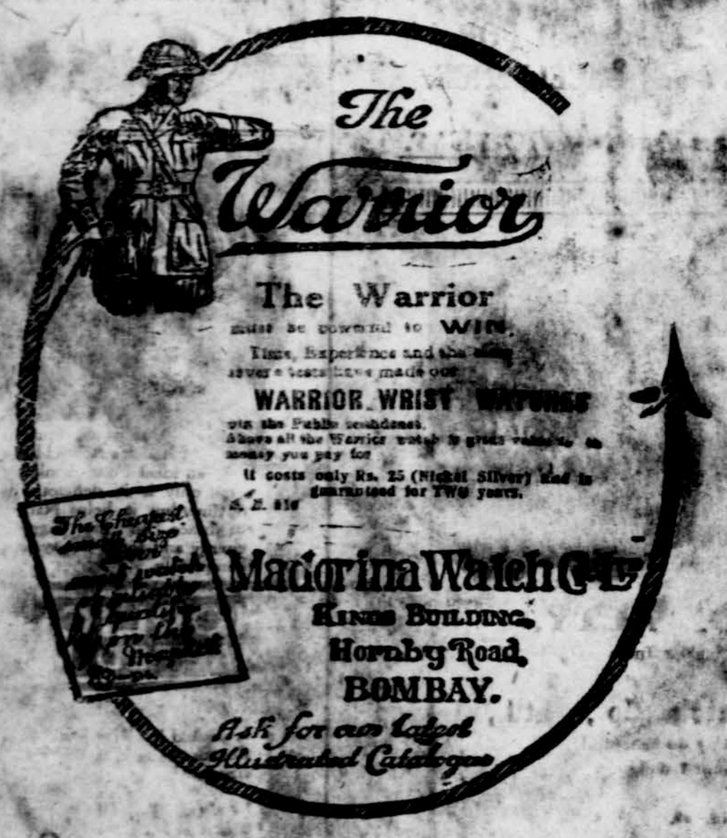

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